Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

Volume 139
Number 10

SINCE 1871

March 10, 1941

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Melting Point	152° C
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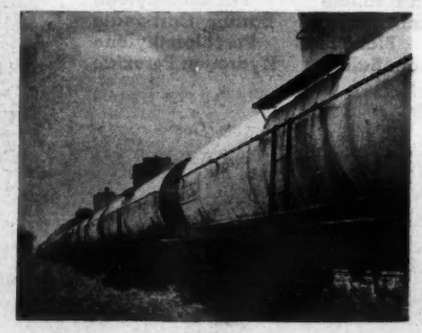

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Volume 139 March 10, 1941 Number 10

Dow Magnesium Expansion Approved

OPD Washington Bureau
March 7, 1941

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has received a certificate of necessity for plant expansion which covers an additional investment of at least $10,000,000 for increased production of magnesium metal at the company's plant near Freeport, Texas.

The Dow certificate was one of 324 issued by the National Defense Advisory Commission to 269 corporations during February. It involves a total of $12,249,000, and covers production of acrylonitrile, thiokol, and butadiene, in addition to magnesium.

Other certificates of expansion issued during February include the following:—

African Metals Corporation, New York:—Cobalt metal and oxide; $570,000.

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh:—Pig aluminum, carbon electrodes, and castings; $33,523,000.

Aluminum Ore Company, Pittsburgh:—Alumina, fluorspar, cryolite; $5,086,000.

—Continued on page 32A

Magnesium Project Relies on Nevada Ore

The magnesium production operations of Henry J. Kaiser's Permanente Corporation in Los Gatos, Cal., will be based on ores from Nevada. These ores are chiefly brucite, with a considerable admixture of magnesite and dolornite.

The ores will be treated by the Hansgirg electrothermic (electric furnace roasting) process developed in Austria, by which ore is reduced directly to the metal. The ore is vaporized at 1,900° C. and the vapors condensed rapidly in a reducing atmosphere.

The process specifies an atmosphere of hydrogen, but, because of the cost of this gas and its explosive hazard, the Permanente furnace may use natural gas. The Bureau of Mines says it has demonstrated the effectiveness of a hydrocarbon oil spray for the reduction. It is reported that hydrogen was the cause of the blowing up of a Hansgirg plant in Austria some time ago.

Nevada Ore Deposit

The magnesium ores in Nevada, which will be treated in the California plant, are chiefly in a deposit on the west slope of the Paradise Range in northwestern Nye county. This deposit was discovered late in 1927 and located August 4, 1928, by H. E. Springer, who excavated a number of trenches and two shafts each 50 feet deep. The property was optioned to H. A. Severinghaus and sold to the Standard Slag Company in June, 1930. In October of that year was organized the United States

—Continued on page 32A

Soda Chlorate Plant Located in Memphis

Alexandria, Va., Mar. 7, 1941

Establishment in Memphis, Tenn., of a plant to manufacture alkali chlorates is under way by the R. H. Bogle Company, according to its president, R. H. Bogle. At the start of production, expected this Summer, the new plant will make chlorate of soda. A large tonnage will be necessary for the company's own use in furnishing weedkiller, but an excess will be available for general distribution, Mr. Bogle says, and a number of firm contracts are already in hand.

The Bogle company, which has its executive offices and main plant here, operates plants also in Atlanta, Peoria, and Denver. It manufactures

—Continued on page 32

Stream Pollution Bill Is Introduced

OPD Washington Bureau
March 4, 1941

A new stream pollution bill (H. R. 3778) designed to break the deadlock which has existed in Congress on this subject for several years was introduced today by Representative Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota.

The measure would create a division of water pollution control in the Public Health Service to make surveys and plans, encourage State cooperation, authorize interstate compacts for pollution control, and authorize RFC loans to States and municipalities for construction of sewage-disposal and other pollution-control works.

Zinc Oxide Situation Analyzed by N.P.V.L.A.

OPD Washington Bureau
March 7, 1941

With the purpose of providing paint manufacturers with information on the current and potential situation of zinc oxide and other zinc pigments in respect of supplies and prices, Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, communicated with the New Jersey Zinc Company, inquiring, among other things, as follows:—

Obviously, we feel a responsibility to our members to advise them if there is likely to be a shortage in zinc oxide, and on the other hand if the situation remains as you have previously described it to us, it would seem desirable to pass it along to the paint manufacturers to make them a little easier as to their future supply of this important product.

The matter of Mr. Trigg's communication was taken care of by Marshall

—Continued on page 40

N.P.V.L.A. Executive Group To Convene April 29

The executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, of which Charles J. Roh of the Murphy Varnish Company is chairman, has scheduled its next quarterly meeting at association headquarters in Washington, April 29.

Export Control Extended to More Metals, Chemicals, Oils

OPD Washington Bureau
March 4, 1941

In three proclamations issued today President Roosevelt added sixteen commodities to the export license list and required a license for the export of plans, specifications, or technical information utilized in connection with the production or processing of any of the items now or hereafter on the control list.

The first proclamation, effective March 10, covers cadmium, carbon black, coconut oil, copra, cresylic acid and cresols, fatty acids produced from vegetable oils under export control, glycerin, palmkernel oil and palm kernels, pine oil, petroleum coke, shellac, and titanium.

The second proclamation, effective March 24, covers jute, lead, borax, and phosphates.

The proclamation covering plans is effective April 15.

Regulations issued by the Division of Controls of the Department of State give the grades and derivatives of these commodities subject to license as follows:—

The articles and materials named in the said proclamations shall be construed to include the following:—

	B*	F
Borax:—		
Boric acid	8308	8309*
Borates, crude and refined	8362	8379*
Cadmium:—		
Ores and concentrates	6245*	6640*
Metal	6249*	6640*
Alloys	6249*	6640*
Cadmium salts and compounds:—		
Cadmium chloride	8399.9*	8399*
Cadmium oxide	8399.9*	8399*
Cadmium sulphate	8399.9*	8399*
Cadmium plating salts	8399.9*	8399*
Cadmium sulphide	8429*	8442*
Cadmium lithopone	8429*	8442*

* The numbers appearing in the columns designated B and F refer to the numbers in schedule B "Statistical Classification of Domestic Commodities Exported from the United States," and schedule F "Foreign Exports (Re-exports)," respectively, issued by the United States Department of Commerce, both effective January 1, 1941. The words are controlling and the numbers are included solely for the purpose of statistical classification. An asterisk (*) indicates that the classification is not coextensive with that in schedules B and F.

—Continued on page 32A

Export Control Eased On Goods for Britain

OPD Washington Bureau
March 3, 1941

The Department of State today issued a general license permitting unlimited export to Great Britain and Northern Ireland of a long list of commodities subject to export license control. Included on the list are the following articles:—

Aluminum	GAA 2
Ammonia	GBA 2
Antimony	GAB 2
Asbestos	GAC 2
Beryllium	GBQ 2
Bromine	GBL 2
Chlorine	GBB 2
Chromium	GAD 2
Cobalt	GBT 2
Copper and products	GBW 2
Cotton linters	GAE 2
Dimethylanilin	GBC 2
Diphenylamine	GBD 2
Drums and containers	GHP 2
Ethylene	GBM 2
Ethylene dibromide	GBN 2
Gasoline	GEB 2
Glass, optical	GAP 2
Glass, shatterproof	GCC 2
Graphite electrodes	GBR 2
Lubricating oil	GED 2
Magnesium	GAK 2
Manganese	GAJ 2
Methylamine	GBO 2
Molybdenum	GAO 2
Naphtha	GEE 2
Nickel and products	GBY 2
Nitrates	GBF 2
Nitric acid	GBE 2
Nitrocellulose	GBG 2
Petroleum, crude	GEA 2
Plastics, optically clear	GCD 2

—Continued on page 48

Drums Export Control Eased by New Rules

OPD Washington Bureau
March 4, 1941

Changes in the regulations regarding export licenses for metal drums and containers were sent to Collectors of Customs today by the Division of Controls of the Department of State. The changes increase the number of commodities which may be contained in drums exported without a license. Licenses are required for the drums, not the contents (except for commodities subject to license no matter how shipped), but the contents of the drum determines whether or not a license is required for the drum.

Previously no license was required for a drum of between 5 gallons and 30 gallons capacity except if contain-

—Continued on page 35

Defense Metals Supplies Are Insured by OPM

OPD Washington Bureau
March 6, 1941

Further actions to insure supplies of nonferrous metals for defense industries and to stabilize their prices were taken by the Office of Production Management during the week.

Producers of magnesium were put under a mandatory priority status and told that all defense orders not already having a higher rating should be assigned a preference rating of A-2, which means that they must be filled ahead of all other orders regardless of when placed.

An investigation of the tungsten situation was started, and manufacturers

—Continued on page 50

Excess Profits Tax Law Amendments Explained

By J. S. Seidman, C.P.A.

The new amendments to the excess profits tax law have been hailed for easing the tax burden on corporations. Some of the amendments do have that effect, but it is probably not appreciated that many of the changes will increase, rather than decrease, a corporation's 1940 tax.

First, let us consider the tax-reducing items. The basic rule remains the same:—That allows exemption for either 95 percent of the average earnings in 1936-39, or 8 percent of the capital investment in 1940. However, under the original law, a corporation was bound by its selection of one of the methods in its return, even though it later turned out that the other method would result in less tax. Under the amendments, the method that results in the smaller tax will always apply.

One amendment, available to all corporations—"growth" or otherwise—means that, instead of taking a straight average of earnings for 1936-39, a favorable trend of earnings will be specially recognized. If the total earnings for 1938 and 1939 are higher than the total earnings for 1936 and 1937, then not only will the exemption be figured by reference solely to the average of the 1938 and 1939 earnings, but also, in arriving at the average, the total 1938 and 1939 earnings are increased by the amount that they exceed the total earnings for 1936 and 1937.

Abnormal Expenses Out

Another change that works to the benefit of the taxpayer is one that makes it unnecessary to take into consideration, in arriving at the 1936-39 earnings, abnormal expenses of those years. In the original law, adjustment could be made only for two specified types of abnormal expenses. The amendments make it possible to eliminate abnormal deductions of any character.

Also on the credit side is the provision that permits a corporation to use the earnings during 1936-39 of a predecessor partnership or proprietorship. Originally, only the earn-

—Continued on page 35

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

LONDON, March 7, 1941

Quicksilver was quoted £49 to £50 per flask.

Cottonseed Oil Active

Refined cottonseed oil futures were active at a further advance on Friday. New high prices for the current movement were established and final quotations were 25 to 30 points higher for the week. Outside markets, including lard, grain and soybeans, were firmer. Shorts covered. Commission houses and trade interests bought. Crude oil was firmer in Southern markets. Copra and coconut oil offerings were lacking.

Tallow Firm

Tallow presented a firm appearance on Friday. Offerings were light and asked prices in some cases were ¼c. higher. Sales for the week were estimated at about 1,500,000 pounds, mainly at 5¼c. per pound for extra.

'Doctors Trust' Charges Dismissed in Part

OPD Washington Bureau
March 7, 1941

The local district court dismissed the charges in the A.M.A. antitrust law suit against two of the three affiliated societies and two of the twenty individual physicians. This followed a petition by the defense made at the conclusion of the prosecution's presentation that the charges as a whole be dismissed. In support of this petition defense counsel took up each defendant physician and each organization in turn and analyzed in detail the relevant testimony.

The defense has begun the presentation of testimony on behalf of the remaining defendants charged with conspiracy to hamper a local group-health organization.

German Goods Curb Sought in Bloom Bill

OPD Washington Bureau
March 5, 1941

In an effort to prohibit the importation of German goods in Japanese containers, Representative Sol Bloom, of New York, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, has introduced a bill requiring imported articles to state on the container the country of origin of the container and of its contents.

Representative Bloom issued the following statement on his bill:—

I have introduced a bill today, entitled "A bill requiring marking of containers of imported merchandise to indicate the country of origin of container and contents," which, if enacted, will put a stop to the surreptitious importation of German-made goods in containers which are so marked as to indicate that the goods originate in Japan. This illicit practice is not only a fraud upon the revenue but an imposition upon American consumers, many of whom pay no attention to the markings upon small imported articles which show the country of origin.

Present law does not prohibit the placing of articles from one country in containers which come in from another

—*Continued on page* 36

Habit-Forming Definition Argued at F.D.A. Hearing

OPD Washington Bureau
March 6, 1941

Hearings were conducted this week on regulations proposed by the Food and Drug Administration to designate as habit-forming a group of chemical derivatives of habit-forming drugs. The main objection of the drug companies appearing centered about the listing of many of their trade-marks as the "common or usual" names of the derivatives.

The chemical derivatives named as habit-forming are those of alphaeucaine, barbituric acid, betaeucaine, bromal, cannabis, carbromal, chloral, coca, cocaine, codeine, heroin, marihuana, morphine, opium, paraldehyde, peyote, and sulphonmethane.

The government called as its witnesses officials of the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institute of Health, and university members. These included Dr. Herbert O. Calvery, Dr. Frank H. Wiley, Dr. R. W. Weilerstein, Dr. George Dobbs, and A. G. Murray ,of the administration: Dr. Lyndon F. Small, of the National Institute of Health and Dr. M. H. Seevers, of Wisconsin University.

Chemical Prices in Upsurge

All reported price changes were upward last week in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals. They affected a diversity of materials. Lead and quicksilver were the items of chief importance.

Demand kept suppliers as busy as they had been for several weeks, and put them behind in shipments in some instances. Supplies generally were constricted, but no shortages were troublesome for usual consumers. Forward commitments were discouraged in lines where the growing scarcity of ships narrowed the future.

Prices were advanced on lead, red lead, litharge, orange mineral, silicate of lead, quicksilver, acetate of copper, crotonaldehyde, gum rosin, steam-distilled wood turpentine, powdered myrobalan extract, shellac varnish, cocoa butter, California fish meal, and steamed bonemeal at Chicago.

The REPORTER'S composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals was elevated to new high, 131.6 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER'S index number is now 93.1, compared with 91.0 at this time last year and 88.8 in 1939.

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Dr. Pauling Receives W.H. Nichols Medal

Dr. Linus Pauling, head of the division of chemistry and chemical engineering of the California Institute of Technology and one of the world's leading theoretical chemists, received the 1941 William H. Nichols Gold Medal of the New York section of the

Dr. Linus Pauling

American Chemical Society at a joint dinner of the section and the Society of Chemical Industry in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, March 7.

In presenting the medal, outstanding distinction in chemical science, Prof.

—*Continued on page* 31

A.S.T.M. Group to Study Accelerated Paint Tests

OPD Washington Bureau
March 5, 1941

Paint industry problems and projects were discussed today by committee D-1 of the American Society of Testing Materials, which is holding its spring meeting at the Mayflower hotel. H. E. Smith was chairman and M. Rea Paul, of the National Lead Company, secretary.

Interest centered in responses made to a questionnaire on accelerated testing of paints and varnishes, which had been sent out for the purpose of determining whether such tests were considered of importance. The response showed definite belief in the great possibilities of accelerated testing, and the committee voted to investigate several methods which have recently been developed.

The questionnaire developed also that color, gloss retention and flexibility were the three most important factors to be considered in studying types of defects in paint and varnish films.

—*Continued on page* 40

U.S. Regional Research Unit Damaged by Fire

New Orleans, Mar. 1, 1941

The chemical wing of the Southern regional research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture was badly damaged by a fire which raged for four hours today. The $1,500,000 laboratory, scheduled to open this month, is one of the four being built by the government in various parts of the country for agricultural research. The main aim of the Southern unit was to find new uses for peanuts, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, cotton and other Southern farm products.

The blaze was fed by a tar compound on the roof and an insulating compound between the roof and attic. Firemen were hampered in their efforts by high winds and insufficient water pressure. Officials of the construction firm that was building the structure stated that fire-proof apparatus and an efficient sprinkler system had not yet been put into operation. No cause for the blaze was given, but "highly suspicious" discoveries prompted local fire department officials and officers of the Department of Agriculture to ask for an immediate investigation by the F.B.I.

Miller-Tydings Repeal Laid Before Congress

OPD Washington Bureau
March 5, 1941

Two more blows were struck at resale price-maintenance today, following a series of attacks by a number of government officials in recent hearings by the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Representative Hampton P. Fulmer of South Carolina introduced a bill (H.R. 3821) to repeal the Tydings-Miller resale price-maintenance enabling act. The bill would amend the Sherman antitrust act of 1890 by restoring section 1 virtually to its original language, the effect of which would be to repeal the Tydings-Miller amendment and once again make illegal resale price-maintenance contracts in interstate commerce.

Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer commissioner of the National Defense Ad-

—*Continued on page* 48

Paint Federation Names Committees

At a meeting of the advisory and executive committees of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, held in Cleveland, March 1, R. E. Prince, of James B. Day & Co., Chicago, president of the federation, announced the various members of the committee for 1941, the chairmen of which are as follows:—

American Paint Journal award, E. W. Boughton, New York.

By-laws, George Sutherland, of the H. B. Davis Company, Baltimore.

Executive, Mr. Prince.

Golf, E. E. Sparrow, of the Imperial Varnish & Color Company, Toronto, Can.

Membership, Vernon Ladd, of the Passonno-Hutcheon Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Memorial, W. P. Werner, of the Pecora Paint Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

—*Continued on page* 40

Trade Ass'n Indicted For Jobber Price-List

OPD Washington Bureau
March 3, 1941

The Department of Justice announced today that a Federal grand jury which has been investigating stock millwork prices in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas returned an indictment charging that thirty defendants have violated the Sherman antitrust act by fixing arbitrary and non-competitive prices on stock millwork sold by jobbers to retail lumber dealers, builders and contractors in Missouri and nearby states.

According to the indictment, the Southwestern Woodwork Association fixed so-called list prices, quoted by jobbers to the retail trade, by estimating jobbers' costs and profits on each item of stock millwork and adding to the estimates arbitrary mark-ups. Prices actually paid by retailers were determined by applying discounts, fixed by the association, to the list prices. The defendant jobbers agreed to adhere to the prices and discounts in selling stock millwork to the retail trade. The indictment charged further that the agreement was policed by the association, and was further enforced by threats to boycott manufacturers selling woodwork products to jobbers who did not adhere to the fixed prices.

F.T.C. Cites Wholesalers For Price-Fixing

OPD Washington Bureau
March 3, 1941

The Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint alleging that a New York manufacturer of beauty parlor and barbers' supplies and three Washington, D. C., wholesalers and jobbers entered into an agreement, combination and conspiracy under which they restrained competition and fixed prices in Washington and nearby areas of Virginia and Maryland, and pursuant to which they carried on certain acts and practices in the sale of such products.

The complaint alleges that due to their position in the wholesaling and jobbing business the three Washington distributing companies are able to control and influence the flow of trade in beauty parlor and barbers' supplies in their territory. The complaint alleges that in pursuance of their agreement or conspiracy, the respondents sold such products in that territory at agreed-upon uniform prices set forth in price lists circulated by and among them; ceased to compete among themselves or with others in the sale of such products in Washington and nearby areas, and threatened to and did cut off supplies from those jobbers or wholesalers and retailers who refused or failed to sell such products at the fixed prices.

Palm Oil Production Pushed in Mexico

OPD Washington Bureau
March 4, 1941

Considerable interest in the production of coyol oil is being shown in Mexico and a company has been formed to develop this industry, according to a report received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This report provides the following information with respect to this lauric-acid oil and the progress of its development:—

The coyol nut, obtained from a species of palm, is known to be rich in an oil that is a good substitute for coconut oil. It is reported that the kernel has a 60-percent oil content and that the oilcake can be used for cattle feed. The outer pulp contains palm oil, and the residue, after pressing out the oil, may be used in the manufacture of cellulose. The shell itself may be made into activated carbon for use in gasmasks and into wood pulp for wallboards. The sheath of the cluster has a long fiber, which may be used in the production of bags and twine. Experiments also indicate that the shell will produce acetic acid, acetone, methanol, and guaiacol.

The existence and possibilities of the coyol palm in Mexico have long been known, but it has not been possible to develop it on a commercial scale because of the difficulty in cracking the nut. A machine has been developed for this purpose and is now in satisfactory operation. According to the report, the company operating this machine is proceed-

—*Continued on page 43*

Fur Industry to Hear Talk on Alum Dressing

The Technical Association of the Fur Industry will a hold a meeting in the Hotel Governor Clinton, this city, March 10. The meeting will start at 8:30 p.m. Dr. Edwin R. Theis, of Lehigh University, will address the meeting on "Alum Dressing." M. M. Gallop, of the Phoenix Oil & Belt Company, Newark, is secretary of the association.

Merck & Co. to Build New Plant in Virginia

A new manufacturing plant will be erected shortly in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia by Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J. The new plant is necessary for the expansion of the company's production facilities in Rahway and Philadelphia. It will initially include two units for the production of vitamins and other chemicals of particular importance in relation to the medical and health aspects of the national defense program.

A power plant will be erected, and the plans call also for construction of a service building and a warehouse, with a total initial outlay in excess of $500,000.

As a site for the new plant Merck & Co. is acquiring a tract of 312 acres in the Stonewall district of "The Valley."

—*Continued on page* 31

Lactic Acid Produces Plastics and Solvents

OPD Washington Bureau
March 3, 1941

Research into the use of lactic acid as a base material for the production of plastics and solvents is being conducted by the special research projects division of the Department of Agriculture.

Officials revealed the following information before the hearings on the house agricultural department appropriation bill for 1942:—

The research demonstrated that the ethers and the higher esters of lactic acid have utility as solvents, plasticizers, and modifiers in lacquers, plastics, varnishes, cements, and inks. Certain of the lactic acid esters were converted into acrylic acid derivatives through chemical decomposition brought about by heat. By a chemical condensation of these compounds, several injection molding materials were made which have improved molding properties and physical characteristics that make them suitable for casting in the form of rods, tubes, and sheets. These materials are particularly valuable because of their transparency, elasticity, toughness, insolubility, and stability to light and other destructive influences. They promise to have wide utility in the preparation of lacquers, varnishes, impregnating compounds, and as supporting materials.

During this research a method was demonstrated for producing inexpensively the especially pure grade of lactic acid required in casting phenolic resins—a grade of acid hitherto largely imported.

Chemurgic Conference Set for March 26-28

The seventh annual chemurgic conference of agriculture, industry and science will be held in the Stevens hotel, Chicago, Ill., March 26-28. The conference is sponsored by the National Farm Chemurgic Council.

William J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich., will be the guest speaker at the annual banquet March 26. The opening paper will be presented by H. E. Babcock, director of the G. L. F. School of Cooperative Administration, Ithaca, N. Y., who will discuss "Coperatives and Chemurgy." The tentative program follows:—

Wednesday, March 26

Symposium of New Developments

"Casein Fibers," Dr. F. C. Atwood, of Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., Newtonville, Mass.

"The Importance of Pine Stumps in National Defense," Theodore Marvin, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

"Chemurgic Fabrics," William S. Nut-

—*Continued on page* 32

U.S. Includes Chemurgy In National Defense Plan

OPD Washington Bureau
March 4, 1941

The Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, has set up a double program to deal with the relation of chemistry to agriculture in the defense program.

An advisory staff of members of the Bureau of Plant Industry has been appointed to assist P. H. Groggins, chief of the agricultural chemical section.

Among the important objectives of this section is the study of chemical requirements of the defense program insofar as they relate to (1) chemicals used in agriculture, such as chemical nitrogen, phosphates, potash and insecticides, and fungicides; (2) chemical and technological uses of products derived from agriculture, such as oils and fats, cellulose, insecticides, manufactured dairy products, plastics, etc. These studies will be compiled into various reports.

—*Continued on page 32*

Potato Utilization In Industry Sought

OPD Washington Bureau
March 3, 1941

Research into industrial uses of potatoes and their starch and stalks will be undertaken in two of the regional laboratories of the Department of Agriculture, officials revealed at the 1942 appropriation bill hearings released today. Methods will be explored of extending the commercial utilization of starch, modified starch, dextrin, sugar alcohols, acids and their products in such materials as medicinals, pharmaceuticals, essential oils, solvents, plasticizers, emulsifiers, softeners, penetrants, and foundation materials in lacquers, varnishes, and other protection coatings.

Officials said they hope their researches will bring about the use of 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes annually, instead of the present 2,000,000 bushels, for starch manufacture. They are seeking the development of high-quality potato starch and the discovery of other than food uses for surplus potatoes.

—*Continued on page* 33

Commodity Exchange Control by SEC Urged

OPD Washington Bureau
March 3, 1941

Regulation of commodity exchanges by the Securities and Exchange Commission instead of the Commodity Exchange Administration, and possible new legislation to make supervision of the commodities markets more effective, has been recommended to Congress.

The suggestion was made by the house appropriations committee in a report asking $626,000 for enforcement of the commodities exchange act

—*Continued on page* 43

Effective Association Functioning Essential to Private Enterprise

By John M. F. Donovan, Jr.
Trade Association Counselor

V. Legal Limitations to Be Observed

(Continued from March 3 issue)

Agreed Prices Are Fixed

In the "Madison Oil" case the court said that it was not important that the prices paid by the combination were not fixed in the sense that they were uniform and inflexible. Price-fixing as used in the "Trenton Potteries" case had no such limited meaning. An agreement to pay or charge rigid, uniform prices would be an illegal agreement under the Sherman act. But so would agreements to raise or lower prices, whatever the machinery for price-fixing used. That price-fixing includes more than the mere establishment of uniform prices is already evident from the "Trenton Potteries" case itself, where the Supreme Court of the United States noted with approval the "Swift" case in which a decree was affirmed which restrained a combination from "raising or lowering prices or fixing uniform prices" at which meats were to be sold. Prices are fixed, therefore, if the range within which purchases or sales will be made is agreed upon, if the prices paid or charged are to be at a certain level or on ascending or descending scales, if they are to be uniform, or if by various formulas they are related to the market prices. They are fixed because they are agreed upon. And the fact that they are fixed at the fair going market price, as in the "Madison Oil" case, is immaterial. In that case the court held that the result was to place a floor under the market, a floor which served the function of increasing the stability and firmness of market prices.

Proof that a combination was formed for the purpose of fixing prices and that it caused them to be fixed or contributed to that result is proof of the completion of a price-fixing conspiracy under section 1 of the Sherman act. As was held in the "Madison Oil" case, therefore, the existence of power on the part of members of a combination to fix prices can be but a conclusion from a finding that buying programs caused or contributed to the rise and stability of prices.

—*Continued on page 32B*

GANE'S
MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

EPHEDRINE
NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC

ALLANTOIN
AMINOPHYLLINE
BARBITAL
BENZOCAINE
NICOTINIC ACID
NICOTINIC ACID AMIDE
NIKETHAMIDE
PENTOBARBITAL
Sodium, U. S. P.
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PROCAINE
SULFANILAMIDE

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CINNAMIC ALCOHOL
CITRAL
CITRONELLA OIL SUBSTITUTE
CITRONELLOL
DIMETHYL ANTHRANILATE
ETHYL ANTHRANILATE
GERANIOL, for Soap
GERANIOL, Various Grades
GERANYL ACETATE
IONONE 100%
IONONE C. P., Waterwhite
MENTHOL SYNTHETIC 300-320
MENTHOL SYNTHETIC FUSED
MENTHONE
METHYL ANTHRANILATE
METHYL BENZOATE
METHYL CINNAMATE
METHYL NAPHTHYL KETONE
METHYL PHENYL ACETATE
METHYL PHENYL PROPIONATE
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MUSK KETONE
MUSK XYLOL
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Current Market Quotations

March 7, 1941

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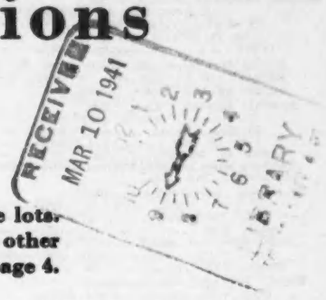

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetal, dms., dlvd.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 & 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 & 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works.lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .47 - .65
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetophenone, bots.....lb. 1.60 - —
cns., 25 to 50 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.27 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 1.02 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - .12
Acetic, com'l or reddst., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.23 - 2.48
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 2.73 - 2.98
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.40
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.90
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.17 - 5.42
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.67 - 5.92
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.89 - 6.14
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.39 - 6.64
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.00 - —
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.87
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
cbys.....100 lbs. 8.12 - 8.37
tanks.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
USP, bbls.....100 lbs. 10.25 -10.50
cbys.....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms.100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
tanks.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
USP XI, al. dms..100 lbs.10.25 -11.00
C.P., dms.....100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.28 - 3.53
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.66 - 3.91
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.16 - 4.41
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.40
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.90
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.18 - 8.43

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply dlvd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., s.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13
Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, fine cryst., gran., 200-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
standard, USP, fine cryst., gran., 20 or 40 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
powd., 80 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
Adipic fib. dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 2.00 - 2.05
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more, lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bulk, frt. alld..ton.93.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld...ton.96.60 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.108.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.113.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.106.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.118.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.123.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.101.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.113.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.118.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton111.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.123.00 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.5%, powd., bbls., less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.128.60- —
USP, $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 7.00 - —
Capric, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .30 - .35
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .17½- —
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Chlorosulphonic, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Chromic, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., N.Y., lb. .15¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd., N.Y..lb. .16¼- .17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .21 - —
anhydr., gran., dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- —

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .57 - —
Coconut oil, dms.....lb. .10½- .11
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .07¼- .07¾
tanks .....lb. .06¾- —
Cresylic (coaltar) high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .70 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .73 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .70 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .73 - —
imported, pale, dms...gal. .63 - .65
Cresylic (petroleum), high-boil (240°-300°), non-return dms., c.l., works, East. U. S..gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - .45
tanks, dlvd., East. U.S.gal. .389 - —
medium-boil (222°-249°), non-return dms., c.l., works, East. U.S..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .50 - .51
tanks, dlvd., East. U.S.gal. .448 - —
Crotonic, 10 bbls. or more, dlvd..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
smaller containers, dlvd....lb. .50 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —
Fumaric, bbls., 1-ton delivery.. lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .28
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .90 - .93
N.F. VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.07 - —
single bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.16 - —
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demijns.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.63 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, 10% dilute, cby. lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cby.....lb. .25 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber, dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead, cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .13 - —
Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09¼
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 7.75 - —
80%, edible, 20 or more, cbys..lb. .10½- .11½
5 to 19, cbys.....lb. .11 - .12
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .11½- .12½
Acid, lactic, plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12¼- .13¼
5 to 10, cbys.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, cbys.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more.lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4, cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .42 - .45
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .40 - .43
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .12 - .12½
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit...lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kegs, works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls..lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys, c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
C.P., dealers, cbys.....lb. .06¾- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .16 - .16½
Naphthenic, dom., acidity 160, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½ Nom.
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 Nom.
tanks, works.....lb. .06 Nom.
220 min. acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 Nom.
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½ Nom.
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .08 Nom.
240 min., acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 Nom.
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½ Nom.
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Nicotinic, 100-lb. cns.....lb. 7.15 - —
50 lb. cns.....lb. 7.25 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 7.30 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 7.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys...lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, 10,000 lbs. and over.....lb. .10¾- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .11 - .14
Palmitic, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms...lb. .07 - .07½
tanks .....lb. .06½- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.95
Phosphoric, ortho, tech., 50%, cbys..lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.....lb. .07½- —
USP, 85%, s. g. 1.710, cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g. 1.347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic synth., pure, 58-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.20 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.25 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - —
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.20 - —
Pyroligenous, bbls., refd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Sebacic, CP, bbls., works....lb. No prices
tech., bbls., works.....lb. No prices
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09¾- .09¼
Stearic, dist., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10 - .11
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .12¾- .13¾

Acid, stearic, saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10¼- .11¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13 - .14
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.18.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .54 - .56
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .98 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.05 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .88 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .90 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment..lb. .87½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .88 - —
kgs. .....lb. .88½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs., works...lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs., works..lb. No prices
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.22.00 - —
vis. .....gr. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 - —
vis. .....gr. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l.....lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
1 drm. to 1 ton.....lb. .36 - —
tank cars.....lb. .34 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .19 - .20
hyd., dms.....lb. .17 - .19
Agar, 1, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
3, bls.....lb. No prices
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. No stocks
Aroumen, blood, dark, flake, bags, f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .13 - —
powd., grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .55 - .62
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls...lb. .65 - .68
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. .70 - .75
import, cs. .....lb. .76 - Nom.
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .121 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .111 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., wks...lb. .25 - —
Tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .08 - —
drums .....lb. .09 - —
Butyl, normal, cns., works...lb. .14½- .16½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld.....lb. .09¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09¾- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .07¼- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11½- —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.60 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
com'l, dms.....lb. .95 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., works, dms.....gal. .37½- —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .26½- —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal. in tanks, and 5c. per gal. in dms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .31½- —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .33½- —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .36½- —
dms., c.l., E. works...gal. .30½- —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .32½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .35½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .24½- —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .28½- —
19 dms., works, E....gal. .30½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .33½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .23½- —

Alcohol—Bismuth Salts

Alcohol, denatured, 5D23G, works, R., c.l., dms..gal. .24½- —
19 dms.....gal. .23½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .23½- —
tanks .....gal. .23½- —
Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in drums, higher.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works...gal. .21½- —
20 dms. to c.l.....gal. .23½- —
1 to 19 dms.....gal. .24½- —
tanks, R. works.....gal. .25½- —
Tankcar rates require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l.....gal. 6.00½- —
19 dms.....gal. 6.04 - —
2 to 18 dms.....gal. 6.07 - —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 6.07 - —
tanks .....gal. 5.94½- —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 6.35½- —
19 dms.....gal. 6.39 - —
2 to 18 dms.....gal. 6.42 - —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 6.43 - —
Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 1c. higher than dms.
Grain alcohol 25c. gal. higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 53,000 lbs., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0790- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .0690- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91% dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .06½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .55 - .62
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .43 - .47
tanks, same basis.....gal. .33 - .37
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bottes, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 3.85
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .69 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .70 - —
Octyl (see ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y.lb. .44 - —
400-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
cns., f.o.b., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat., grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde bisulphite, bbls., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —
Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., wks.....lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .39 - .43
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .67 - .69
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Curacao, cs.....lb. .53 - .54
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .42 - .45
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.60
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 3.27 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 3.34 - 3.64
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
Althea root, USP, cube cut, bbls., lb. .90 Nom.
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phil....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phil...100 lbs. 3.75 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phil...100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd. N.Y. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.
Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.16 - —
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. No price
Soda, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, tech., basic, powd., insoluble, bbls., 10 or more, dlvd...lb. .35 - —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
smaller containers..lb. .50 - —
soluble, bbls., dlvd....lb. .33 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
solut., 24%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .0900- —
normal, pwd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
solut., 25%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd. lb. .03½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Chloride, anhyd., comm'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .06 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,999 lbs., works. lb. .10 - —
140 to 975 lbs., works.lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.lb. .13 - —
Alumina, chloride, cryst., com'l, dms. c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
Formate, 90% solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
kgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0295- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .17½- —
open order.....lb. .17½- .20
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20½- .21¼
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaled. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs...lb. .60½- —
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .70½- —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .57½- —
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .91 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .57 - —
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .44 - —
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .57 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .39 - —
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .38 - —
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs. lb. .36 - —
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .41 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .43 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .38 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. higher for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. higher for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. higher for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. higher for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ¼ lb.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 30,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.18.00 - 30.00
Aminoethylpropanol, dms., works..lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .27 - .28
dms., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .26
Aldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .68 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va.....ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, lb. .06 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N.Y., lb. .18 - —
Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
tanks (on NH₃ content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .41 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd., Met. N.Y..lb. .0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16½
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .31 - —
bxs. .....lb. .34 - .35
kegs .....lb. .32 - —
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd., Met. N.Y..lb. .06½- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls.....lb. .12 - .18
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls., lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .25
pure gran.....lb. .22 - —
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs., dom.....lb. .21 - .23
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bbls., kgs.....lb. .27 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .11¼- .15
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .09½- —
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports, Jan.-June shipt...ton.29.00 - —
spot, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Ammonia, sulphide, red, 43% cbys., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 55%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works .....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, pure, 96-100%, kgs..lb. .65 - —
tech., kgs.....lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
import, cshs.....100 lbs. No prices
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¾- —
cns., works.....lb. .16 - .18
ex Pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .115 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .125 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .0565- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0665- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0465- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .15 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms, works..lb. .17½- —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, 5 lbs., bots.....lb. .61 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
import., natural, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
twisted, bls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .24 Nom.
Star .....lb. .19 - .19½
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., wks., lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., wks.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .65 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot.....lb. .14 Nom.
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .16 - —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .24 - .26
Oxide, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- .14½
Salt, 65%, dms.....lb. .23 - —
bbls. .....lb. .20 - —
White pigment, bgs.....lb. .11½- .14½
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.....lb. No prices
double, bbls.....lb. No prices
triple, bbls.....lb. No prices
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.oz. 5.25 - 6.10
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100 kilos. No prices
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd. bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. .....lb. .09½- .10
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. No price
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No price
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .35 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .54 - .55
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.42.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons) Canad. mines—ton.30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.28.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.24.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.20.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.17.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.15.00 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, tons, f.o.b. plant.....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant, lb. .05¼- —
process form, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. plant..lb. .05 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant, lb. .06 - —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.35.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton.33.00 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.29.80 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.32.90 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. J. or N. Y. whse...ton.58.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., R. cut., refinery..gal. .12 - —
dms., c.l., R. cut., refinery, gal. .13 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton.12.50 - 14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans, refinery...gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 6.75 - 7.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.45 - 6.50

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No prices
Barbital, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.59.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Sulphur-free, c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. .45 Nom.
Chloride, CF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., (New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line .....ton.77.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N. S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla., ton.81.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz. ton.87.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.100.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.96.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .15
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .05½- .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4 77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .06½- .10¼
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, tech., (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.25.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.15 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton.22.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.23.85 - —
ex whse., New York....ton.31.50 - —
Southern, off color, bulk mines, ton.12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk mines.....ton.16.00 - —
ore, bulk mines.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.i.f.....ton.11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock.ton. No prices
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
Bauxite, bulk mines.....ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, import, bbls.....lb. .82 - .90
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Root, bls.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .43 - .50
N.F. VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .19 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .14 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .14 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cans....lb. .49 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., cans.lb. .84 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - —
Chloride, 95.97%, refd., dms., lb. .19 - .21
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.25
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.25
Sulphate, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.25
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.70 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.13 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.82 - 2.08
fib. dms.....lb. 1.73 - 1.76
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.92 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.96 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.77 - 2.00
fib. dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.71
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 4.01 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.96 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.57 - 1.85
fib. dms.....lb. 1.48 - 1.51
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots...lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —

Bismuth, sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.61 - —
5lb. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .17½- —
3, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
5, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .07 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10½- —
8, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt .alld. E.....lb. .11½- —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants.lb. .03075- —
f.o.b. North Atlantic ports..lb. .03950- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07025- —
dlvd..lb. .07025- —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .02925- —
f.o.b. North Atlantic ports..lb. .02925- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .06525- —
dlvd..lb. .06525- —
bulk, cars, c.l., f.o.b. plants, lb. .02¾- —
f.o.b. New York harbor..lb. .0363- —
All carbon black prices are for delivery in March.
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
2, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y., lb. .04¼- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y..lb. .05½- —
works..lb. .13½- .15½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw, root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .22 - .23
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.62.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton.75.00 -90.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.42.50 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 2.65 - —
high-grade, gr., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ship..unit-ton. 2.55 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .80 - .85
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, concentrated, same basis, contracts..lb. .52 - —
regular, same basis, contracts, lb. .35 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.15 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .16 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis, alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, USP, cns., tube....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.62
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.32.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.33.00 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.34.00 -35.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.33.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.40.00 - —
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.40.00 - —
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.46.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.43.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.54.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.59.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.53.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.64.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.69.00 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld...ton.48.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.59.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.34.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.58.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.69.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.74.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
single pkg., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .11½- —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0210- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- —

Bis. Sulph.—Brown, Iron Oxide

Brown, iron oxide, sienna burnt, Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points..lb. .13 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .09½- —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .09½- —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .09 - —
7, bbls., same basis....lb. .08¾- —
8, bbls., same basis....lb. .08½- —
9, bbls., same basis....lb. .08 - —
10, bbls., same basis....lb. .08 - —
11, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
12, bbls., same basis....lb. .07 - —
13, bbls., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
14, bbls., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
Raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .02¾- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or works..lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .10¼- —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .10¼- —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
7, bbls., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
8, bbls., same basis....lb. .08 - —
9, bbls., same basis....lb. .07¼- —
10, bbls., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
11, bbls., same basis....lb. .05¾- —

A Dow Product

Offered to the Trade for Production of Pharmaceuticals and Dyes and for Use in Organic Syntheses

ETHYL BROMIDE

A Clear, Colorless, Volatile Liquid with a Pleasant Odor, a Sweet Taste and the Following Properties:

Specific gravity at 25/25°C.....1.424
Pounds per gallon at 25°C.....11.85
Boiling point.....38.4°C.
Freezing point..... −119°C.
Flash point.....None

Dow Ethyl Bromide is shipped in Drums, tinned, s.t.c., 55 gallon, 500 lbs. net, 554 lbs. gross; Drums, tinned, s.t.c., 10 gallon, 120 lbs. net, 132 lbs. gross; Drums, tinned, s.t.c., 5 gallon, 60 lbs. net, 66 lbs. gross.

DOW PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation with Starch
Ammonium Bromide, U.S.P.
Ammonium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Antipyrene, U.S.P.
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Bromoform, U.S.P., IX
Calcium Bromide, U.S.P.
Camphor, Monobromated, N.F.
Carbon Tetrachloride, C.P.
Chloroform, U.S.P.
Epsom Salt, U.S.P., Recrystallized
Ethyl Chloride, U.S.P.
Ferric Chloride, Crystals, U.S.P., X
Ferric Chloride Solution, U.S.P.
Glycine, Medicinal
Hydrobromic Acid, U.S.P. IX Quality
Iodine
Lithium Bromide, N.F.
Magnesium Salicylate
Magnesium Sulphate, Desiccated
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Potassium Bromide, U.S.P.
Potassium Iodide, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol, U.S.P.
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P.
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Bromide, U.S.P.
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Strontium Bromide, N.F.
Strontium Salicylate, N.F.
Tetrachlorethylene, Purified
2,4,6-Tribromphenol
Trichloracetic Acid, U.S.P.

Be sure to attend the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Banquet on March 13th at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Branch Sales Offices: New York City, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle.

DOW

Brown, Umber—Cumin Seed

Brown, umber, American, bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N.Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex car Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .06½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Boston .....lb. .04¾- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .15 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .12 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. No prices
cut and sifted, bbls..lb. .85 - .90
Berries, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .06 - .06½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., cns., wks. lb. .14½- .16½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
tankwagons, frt. alld...lb. .09½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same terms..lb. .08¾- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .07¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbonal, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
Crotonate, normal, 55-gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
5-gal. cns.....lb. .75 - —
1-gal. cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .23½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .28½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —
Butane, comL, 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .02½- 03

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.61 - —
single jars.....lb. 1.66 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.80 - —
Cyanide, 25-lb. bots., dlvd...lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. cks., dlvd.....lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.19 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.05 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, pat., shapes, cs.....lb. .90 Nom.
ingots or sticks.....lb. .85 Nom.
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100 lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.65 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
10 lbs. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100 lb. dms., lb. 2.70 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.lb. 2.80 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns., lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Calamus root, peeled, N. F., cs., lb. No prices
bleached, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd., 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dms., 77-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.20.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.63 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton19.00 -33.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.53 - 2.25
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
cns. .....lb. .68 - .85
Powd., 2c. per lb. higher.
Glycerophosphate, fib. d m s., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 300 lbs..lb. .24 - .25
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 35-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0765- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton.lb. .13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., cfns., c.l..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., ton.....lb. .22½- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium, sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .95 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .95 - .90
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.70 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs..lb. .82 - .83
slabs, cs.....lb. .82 - .83
tablets, tins.....lb. .87 - .88
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .41 - —
USP, or import, gran.,powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .74 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .75 - —
Monobromate, bxs., Kgs.,powd.lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .0340- .0360
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .0350- .0360
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Russian, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.05
powd, bxs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .56 - .58
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Dimethylethyl (see Amyl alcohol, tertiary).
Isobutyl, c.l., dms., frt. alld..lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .68½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .73 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .93 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.20 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F. Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W.Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.
Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.03 - 1.10
green, Ceylon, afloat, bgs....lb. .95 - .96
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .17 - .18
Case-hardening mixture, 35% lump, dms., l.c.l...lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .12½
5 tons, works.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
smaller lots, works.....lb. .12 - .13
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - .13
5 tons., works.....lb. .12¼- .13¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .12½- .13½
import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .12 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .12½- —
French, 30 mesh, bgs.., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .17½- .18
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
shortsticks, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
broken, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Rolls, select., bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Saigon, No. 1, 4-10-4, bls....lb. .18¾- .19¼
10-6-2, bls.....lb. .19¼- .19¾
all thin, bls.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cassia fistula, baktS.....lb. .15 - .16
Castile soap, Italian, white, bars, 40-lb. cases..case.14.00 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .33 - .36
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.15.00 -18.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship't, c&f, N.Y....ton.51.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 6¼% ammen., bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .57 - .59
Indian .....lb. .35½- .36
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, gran., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Acetate-butyrate, high (20-40% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
low (up to 9.9%), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .42 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .43 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .44 - —
medium (10-19.9%), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .48 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .46 - —
Cellulose, acetate-propionate, high (20-40% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
low (up to 9.9%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .42 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .43 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .44 - —
medium (10-19.9%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .48 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .46 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld.....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .02¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¼- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs...lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Colo. .....ton.32.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis.ton.27.00 - —
Indiana .....ton.31.00 - —
Ill. (river points), Mo., Okla., Tex., (except El Paso), Ia.....ton.25.00 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex., ton.26.00 - —
Michigan .....ton.32.80 - —
Ohio .....ton.32.80 - —
Penn .....ton.34.80 - —
Utah .....ton.36.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¾- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.18.60 -25.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.45.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs., lb. .93 - 1.02
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - 1.05
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.07
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.09
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.12
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated rubber, standard, c.l., ctns., works..lb. .32 - —
100 lbs., ctns.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y...lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd., N. Y...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt., equald., 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
2, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
1, works, frt., equald., 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Chloracetophenone, tins, works.lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 12, works, lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
solut., 6¾%, cs., bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs., lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scale, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 5.00 - —
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium cs...lb. .85 - .90
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Cinchona bark, USP, broken quill, red, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
yellow, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Cinchonidine, small crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .53 - —
Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 7c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.
Cinchonine, small crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 - —
large cryst., cns.100 ozs..oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .42 - —
Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 7c. per oz., to cover present war risk insurance. higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.
Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms., lb. 3.60 - —
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.c.c., cbys.....lb. .85 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
3 bls.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 3.10
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - .97
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Clove, Amboyna, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23½
Madagascar .....lb. .16¼- .16¾
Zanzibar .....lb. .16 - .16½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
dom., bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbls. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works....bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .80½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 1.98 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .31 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls....lb. .13½- —
1 %, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .13 - —
2 %, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .14 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter, bulk, c.l., bgs....lb. .19½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 oz.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.22.00 -25.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .12½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .14½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .27 - .28
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .29 - .30
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .16½- —
Chloride, cryst., bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .12 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.....lb. .16¼- —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Copper, oxide, black, 79-80%, bbls., tons, works..lb. .18 - —
Red, com'l, 80-88%, kgs., f.o.b. N.Y...lb. .20¼- —
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Sulphate, 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
monohydrated, d m s., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works.100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship.....lb. .02 Nom.
Coriander, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
bleached, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.31 - —
solid, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.43 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.42 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.19 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.04 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Cottonseed, hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills..ton.24.50 -25.00
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
1-lb. cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
1oz. cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.60
less than 5 dms., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls....lb. .23 - .24
so-called, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't, lb. .47½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
kgs. .....lb. .48½- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. No prices
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.90 - 2.29
Oil, crude, tanks, works....gal. .13½- .14½
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .122 - .132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
natural, c.l.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. C....lb. .19 - .21
4% rotenone prices are 5c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
powd., cs.....lb. .49 - .50
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs....lb. .17½- .18
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .17¼- .18
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼

Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid..lb. .04½- —
Cyanamide, 22% N, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts, N. unit-ton. 1.40 - —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45% gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75% gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100% dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Dandelion root, German, bls...lb. .75 - .80
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Degras, common dom., bbls...lb. .07½- .08½
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .13 - .16
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .21 - .23
4% rotenone prices are 3c. per lb. less.
Derris, extract, 25% rotenone, bulk, cns...lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Potato, import, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 10.00 -11.00
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .085 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .092 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .075 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works...lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific cst..ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard.....ton. 35.00 -39.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.....ton. No prices
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .53 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .50 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works,..lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - —
tanks .....lb. .026 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½- —
Diethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss river, l.c.l., dms..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylcarbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Carbanol, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .35 - .40
Diglycol, laurate, c.l.....lb. .16 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Dimethylethyl (see amyl alcohol tertiary).
Dimethylethyl carbinol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .15½- —
oily, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .47 - .50
tanks .....gal. .41 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .45 - .48
tanks .....gal. .38 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .50 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs., or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi, Columbian.....ton. 32.00 - —
Venezuelan .....ton. 35.00 - —
Doggrass root, cut, N.F., bls..lb. .60 - .65
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .08 - .10
Dovers powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .85 - .95
reeds, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb. 27.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics):—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 3.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb. 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and chemicals:—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 13.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb. 17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb. 18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb. 10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb. 21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

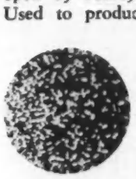
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .22 - .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 8R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .85 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .40 - .42
495 Benzo purpurin 10B...lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00

SOLVAY DUSTLESS CALCINED POTASSIUM CARBONATE 98-100%
SOLVAY DUSTLESS DENSE SODA ASH
SOLVAY GRANULAR HYDRATED POTASSIUM CARBONATE 83-85%

★ ★ ★ "Re-tooling" Glass Production ★ ★ ★

MODERN GLASS is the result of new, improved technology—and new types of basic materials. Here are outstanding factors in this "tooling up" of glass production—all BETTER MATERIALS produced by Solvay:

SOLVAY DUSTLESS CALCINED POTASSIUM CARBONATE 98-100%—*Especially developed by Solvay for the glass industry.* Used to produce special glass such as optical glass and fine stemware, this product was a major development for the glassmaker. Dust from potassium carbonate is a serious nuisance to workers and is particularly damaging to the costly glass funaces. It decreases the life of expensive fire brick, lowers the efficiency of heat transfer and otherwise seriously interferes with equipment and processing. Solvay Calcined Potassium Carbonate *is free from dust* and therefore prevents costly losses. Its "homogeneous" physical characteristics, as in the case of Solvay Dustless Dense Soda Ash, result in important production savings.



SOLVAY DUSTLESS DENSE SODA ASH—*Especially developed by Solvay for the glass industry.* Highly pure, highly uniform, for all practical purposes free from dust. Dust interferes with processing and is a source of irregularities in the glass. Physical characteristics of this product are so determined with respect to density and granulation, that there is perfect blending with other ingredients to produce a purer glass. Prevents loss of valuable materials and helps maintain control over glass melts, which is an important key to quantity production.

SOLVAY GRANULAR HYDRATED POTASSIUM CARBONATE 83-85%—This form of Potassium Carbonate is available for those who prefer a hydrated type. A high quality granular product, also essentially free of dust.

AN OUTSTANDING TECHNICAL SERVICE FOR GLASSMAKERS—Solvay is particularly well equipped to render technical assistance on glassmaking problems as they relate to the use of alkalies. Prompt and individual attention by recognized glass technologists is given all inquiries.

60th ANNIVERSARY 1881 ★ 1941

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 Rector Street , , , New York, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:

Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse
Plants Located At: Syracuse, N. Y. • Detroit, Mich. • Baton Rouge, La. • Hopewell, Va.

Dyes—Gum, Copal

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
529 Direct fast black, FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .25 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L...lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse):—
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .38 - .62
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base...lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Orange, red shade....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink), lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .90 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - —

Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each: lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse):—
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .38 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
687 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .36 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
690 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each: lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
240 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .37 - —
900 New blue R.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B....lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
224 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
225 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .40 - .52
232 Bismarck brown R....lb. .50 - .52
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
687 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .55 - —
924 Methylene green B....lb. 1.35 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green, lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
131 Orange I.....lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G..lb. .42 - —
87 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
79 Poponau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .34 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - .62
183 Crocein scarlet 8BX...lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .40 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M....lb. .65 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.....lb. 4.50 - —
766 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .85 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .80 - —
148 Metanil yellow.....lb. .55 - —
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.35 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dom., bbls.....lb. .59 - .60
imported .....lb. .86 - .89
Elder flowers, bright, bbls.....lb. .75 - .80
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .20
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .21
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.22.00 -23.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Ephedrine, USP hemihydrate, tins, 1,000 ozs..oz. .70 - —
100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
anhyd., dms., 1,000-oz. lots.oz. .75 - —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .85 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .55 - —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .53 - —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .63 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Eserine, bots.....oz.50.00 -60.00
Salicylate, bots.....oz.42.00 -54.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.42.00 -54.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .68 - —
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms., lb. .11 - —
cns., 27 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs., lb. .26 - —
washed, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06½ - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06¾ - —
NF, 460-lb. dms.....lb. .10 - —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .14½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Crotonate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd., lb. .35 - —
1-gal. cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., dlvd...lb. .75 - —
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .25 - .26
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works.lb. .33½ - —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½ - .39½
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 6.05 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 6.15 - —
Ethylcellulose, std. cans, 5,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .47 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0690- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0746- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½ - .18½
tanks .....lb. .13½ - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½ - .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½ - —
Ethyldimanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. .78 - .80
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .09 - .10

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -13.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N. C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .16 - .16½
French, bgs.....lb. .35 Nom.
Indian, bgs.....lb. .11½ - .12
German, large, bgs.....lb. .33 Nom.
Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .11½ - .12
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .04¼ - .05
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .13 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.16.00 -16.50
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.10 - 1.15
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures..unit-ton. No prices
meal, bgs., f.o.b. Baltc.....ton.58.00 -59.00
6-7% ammon., 9% phosphor. acid, bulk, Sc. Atlantic factories, contracts....unit-ton. 2.50 & .50
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11¼% ammon., bgs., c.l.f. ports, ton. No prices
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs...lb. .55 - .60
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, net ton..29.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines..net ton.20.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines..net ton.20.00 - —
imported, 85.5, duty paid, short ton. No prices
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0615- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Fuller's earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines...ton.15.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock.ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .16 - .17½
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
liquid, bbls.....lb. .10½ - .14
solid, dms.....lb. .19 - .21

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. .07 - .08
plantation, cases.....lb. .09½ - .11
cubes, Singapore, cases....lb. .09 - .10
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½ - .12
Gasoline at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, tanks, ex tax..gal. .0680- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), regular, trucks, tax incl..gal. .13½ - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 70-72 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .03½ - .03½
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .04½ - .04¾
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .04½ - .04¾
natural, 18-55, tanks....gal. .02¾ - .02¾
56-70, tanks.....gal. .02 - .02¾
Gelatine, silver, cs.....lb. .60 - .67
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .44 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .45 - .50
Geraniol, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - 3.00
Ginger, African, No. 1, bgs....lb. .07½ - .08
Cochin, lemon, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb. .17 Nom.
medium, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
grinding, bright, bgs....lb. .15½ Nom.
Japanese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhdyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.18
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import, bgs.....100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 58 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
36/38 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
58/62 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼ - —
82/108 millipoese, bgs c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Hide, calcimine type, 58 millipoise, 125 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East Middlewest. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½ - —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
67/122, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½ - —
88/251, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½ - —
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½ - —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - —
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ¼c. per lb higher; grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. per lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. per lb.
Glycerin, CP, cns., l.c.l.....lb. .14½ - .15
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾ - —
dynamite, dms.....lb. Nominal
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¾ - —
saponification, basis 88%, for industrial users, special colors, dms. returnable, c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½ - —
tanks .....lb. .08½ - —
refiners, dms. returnable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08½ - .09¾
soaplye, basis 80%, dms., tanks, returnable, dlvd..lb. .07½ - .07¾
Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .33 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, both...oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs....lb. .16 - .16¼
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Graphite, flaks (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼ - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., 90%, 325 mesh, 65% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½ - —
bbls., c.l., works....lb. .02¾ - —
80% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½ - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½ - —
Grease, house.....lb. .04¾ - Nom.
white .....lb. .05¾ Nom.
yellow .....lb. .04¾ Nom.
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24½ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .28½ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, CP, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
9-10%, bbls., same basis, lb. .06¾ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¼ - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾ - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08¼ - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08½ - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08¾ - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis, lb. .09¼ - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis, lb. .11¼ - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .12¼ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis, lb. .14¼ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .16¼ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .16¾ - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis, lb. .17¼ - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis, lb. .17¾ - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis, lb. .18¼ - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19¼ - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis, lb. .20¼ - —
Oxide, dom., pure, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .21 - .23
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.50 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .35 - .40
strained, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Wood, bls.....lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Carbonate, flb. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Gum, guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber, sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .14 - .15
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .19 - .20
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 32% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran..lb. .49¼ -
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices on 30,000 lbs. min. apply to asorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bags.
2, water white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .29½ - —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .26½ - —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
5, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22¾ - —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .21½ - —
7, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
9, medium light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾ - —
10, rescraped hard amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½ - —
11, hard dark amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾ - —
12, selected bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼ - —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¼ - —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾ - —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾ - —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¼ - —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾ - —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼ - —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾ - —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¼ - —

Gum, copal, 21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis....lb. .12½- —
23, small mixed nubs, bgs., same basis..lb. .10½- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
26, pale small nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
27, pale small nubs., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05½- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
Hiroe Macassar, pale bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
Manila, Boena, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Loba B, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¼- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
Singapore, dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
Spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10 - —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .10 - —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
pale, small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09 - —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
seeds and dust., bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine bgs., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14¾- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10 - —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .21½- —
A/C, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
A/E, cs, c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .20½- —
C, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .14½- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .12½- —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .10 - —
F, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .08 - —
Singapore, 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
2, ss., c.l., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .07½- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11 - —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .07½- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .08¼- —
Ester, c.l., dms., contract or spot, divd., N. Eng., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Mich., Wis. and Ill..lb. .06 - —
Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Nev., Utah, Col., Ariz., N. Mex., and Western Tex..lb. .06¾- —
Pacific Coast (water shpt.)..lb. .06½- —
Other points.....lb. .06¼- —

For delivery of 3,000 pounds, prices are ¼c. per pound higher than the above in each case; for delivery of smaller lots, prices are ½c. per pound higher in each case.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs, dms....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l.lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
80%, chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., same basis.lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basi....lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum, kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. Nominal
Mastic, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .09 - .10
tears, cs.....lb. .29 - .33
Opiums (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .59 - .55
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Talha, bgs.....lb. .34 Nom.
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs.15.00 -15.25
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 2.75 - 2.85
2 cs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
3 cs.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Yucca, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.45 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.05 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equal..ton.27.65 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Piastereo, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Saltville, Va.; Southerd, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald., ton. 8.60 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock.....ton.28.00 Nom.

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Heliotrepin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls., lb. .18 - .19
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .20 - .30
Hemlock bark extract, 25%, tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .03¾- —
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.75 Nom.
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .35 - .37
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08½- —
normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .35 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane, normal, tanks, Group 3, gal. .09¾- —
dms., c.l., divd., Group 3..gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, divd., Group 3..gal. .29 - —
1-5, divd., Group 3.....gal. .33 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. bots..oz.15.00 -15.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 2.75 - 3.00
Hops, N.F., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 oz...oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.21.75 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River: West Coast via Panama canal..lb. .18 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms, lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.65.00 -75.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.65.00 -75.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.21.25 - 22.25
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.21.25 -22.25
Sulphate, bots.....oz.21.25 -22.25
Hypernic, ext., liquid, 50°, bbls. lb. .14 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .82
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....oz.32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs....lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse, Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.35 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals.gal. 2.00 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 2.05 - 2.10
mild, bbls., 47 gals.....gal. 1.25 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Alpha, extra, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.40
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .23 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .35 - .38
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .09
liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut. cbys., works frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.37 - —

Gum, Copal—Iron-Ammon. Cit.

Iron, hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.53 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, djns.....lb. .39 - —
bots. .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .08 - —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scale, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
ferrous, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .35 - —
25-lb. bxs.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
(Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04¼- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .03½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .35 - .36
pearls, cns.....lb. .35 - .38
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
green, gran., cns.....lb. .35 - .36
pearls, cns.....lb. .35 - .36
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50

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Iron-Oxalate—Methanol

Iron-oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .28½- —
kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .44 - —
jars.....lb. .46 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .28½- —
kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Isobutylacetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0790- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0690- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .09½- —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .07½- —
55 gals., l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld., gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .28 - .31
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .30 - .32
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. Nominal

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Kerosene at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .0460- .0490
California (f.o.b. San Francisco) truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk.....gal. .07½- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk..gal. .04 - .04¼
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04 - .04½
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .05½- .05¼
Kieserite, cal., 96-98% $MgSO_4$, bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tubs.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.75
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.50
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.60
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.75
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Turkish, bls.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .50 - .55
medium, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls., lb. .11 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .11 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .06¼- —
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .06½- —
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs...lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.60 - —
jars.....lb. 2.55 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .08½- —
Other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga.; La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
Lead, red, 97%, Pb_3O_4, l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons) divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
in oil, 90% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .12½- —
Resinate, fused 15%, bbls...lb. .09½- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11½- —
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. 6.59 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 7.01 - —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy., E. frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse...lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd., Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd., Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd., Ariz., etc..lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .12¾- —
dealers.....lb. .10¾- —
painters.....lb. .11¾- —

Consumers' price and painters' price are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N. Y. or Chi..lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- .65
grades 2 or 3, dom., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
grade 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .87½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .40 - —

Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50 or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.

Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Licorice extract, mass, cs....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
root, cuttings, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .15
select, bdls., cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton. 6.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 7.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. V...ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton. 13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton. 13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b.
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton. 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Inland, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton. 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dad., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½- .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
Lime sulphur, dry, less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. .08½- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08½- —
30-50, dms.....gal. .11 - .16
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, divd., gal. .07½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .10½- .14½
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08 - —
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. .12 - —
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, divd. gal. .10½- —
dms.....gal. .12 - —
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. .07½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .10 - .14

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1: includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3. Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. River; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va. western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Centre, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.lb. .50 - .55
without leaves, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Linseed cake, bga., export...ton. 21.00 Nom.
meal, bgs.....ton. 22.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20-tons, divd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07½- —
Other points.....lb. .07¼- —
5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .08¼- —
Other points.....lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala..lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
Other points.....lb. .08¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.85 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 4.70 - —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l., (20 tons).....lb. .05½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05¾- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .0385- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0410- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0410- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0435- —

Lithopone in car lots is delivered East or the Pacific Coast and in less than car-lot quantities delivered East or ex warehouse Pacific Coast.

Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .20 - .24
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .10½- .12½
solid, bxs.....lb. .16½- .20½
Lovage root, dms., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
Lupulin, N. F., tins.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .45½- .46
Batavia, cs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Siauw, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
West Indian, cs.....lb. .31 - .32
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs..lb. .06¾- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
bbls.....lb. .06¾- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .06¾- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls.....lb. .06¾- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .06¾- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I. N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l., shipments, frt., equald. with Philadelphia, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt alld., including divd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of U.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., divd.-lb. .18 - —
flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l., tons.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....ton. 39.00 -42.00
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphate, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Magnesium, palmitate, bbls...lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Stearate, bbls., cns., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
1 ton.....lb. .24 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .45 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .62 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs....ton. 65.00 -70.00
imports, bgs., duty paid...ton. 70.00 Nom.
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash...ton. 32.00 -35.00
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
blue, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 25-40 tons, works, ton. 71.50 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton. 74.50 - —
½-4 tons, works.....ton. 79.50 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 83.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .19 - —
Ore, Cuban, 51-52%, basis Atl. ports..unit-ton. .71 Nom.
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..ton. .08½- .08½
precip., dms.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd, ton lots, works.....lb. .10¼- —
single bbls., works.....lb. .10¾- —
fertilizer, 65%, MnSo₄, bgs., c.l., divd.,South..ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. 34.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
small, cs.....lb. 1.80 Nom.
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton. 12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .58 - .59
Tunisan, bls.....lb. .33 Nom.
Chilean.....lb. .11 - .11½
Menthol, natural, Chinese, cs..lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Japanese, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb. 3.65 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd.....lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Iodide, red, NF, 5-lb. bots...lb. 4.71 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.81 - —
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.75
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, dom., tech., bbls...lb. 2.59 - —
USP, fib. dms., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 3.18 - —
Mercury and chalk, 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .15 - —
Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½ in....pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 15.25 -15.75
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 16.15 -17.50
4x4 in.....pkg. 19.50 -20.00
3⅜x5⅞ in.....pkg. 22.50 -23.00
3⅜x5⅞ in.....pkg. 24.50 -25.00
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, producer group A, denat., grade tanks...gal. .45 - —
97%, tanks.....gal. .30 - —
95%, tanks.....gal. .29 - —

Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 3c. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums; car lots.

group B, pure, tanks, frt. alld. Zone 1..gal. .30 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .32 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .34 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .34½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .35½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .37½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .39½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .41½- —
producer-group B, pure, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1..gal. .38 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .53½- —

group B, 95%, frt. alld., prices 2c. less than pure, all zones.
97%, frt. alld., prices 1c. less than pure, all zones.

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methanol, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .35½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .39½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .43½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .53½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .82 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .84 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .84½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.. Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss. R., lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss R.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd., E .of Miss. R., lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, group A producers, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .32 - —
dms., c.l., same basis...gal. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .40 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Methyl acetone, natural, group B producers, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .32 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .34 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .36 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .36½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .37½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .39½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .41½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .40 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .47½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .44 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .55½- —

Natural methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md. Mass. Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3, N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore. Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Idaho, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .34 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .36 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .37 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .48½- —

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Benzoate, cns., 23 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.00
Bromide, cyl.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs., and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 490 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.68 - 3.82
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Molybdated violet toner, bbls.lb. .35 - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works...lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07½- .08
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - .06½
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal. c.l., works..gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works.gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
imp., bots.....lb. 3.10 - —

Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works..lb. .03 - —
refined, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.30.00 - —
paint, bgs. extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, bgs. extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works..lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs. extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅝- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅞- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅝- —
Biotite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —

wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher west of Rockies.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - —

Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .0250- .0280
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .02¼- .02⅝
hulled, bgs.....lb. .06½- .06⅝
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .07 - —
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .06½- .06⅝
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l. lb. .06 - .08
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100% amine content, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .65 - —
Monoethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .70 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 5.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cans.....lb. .15 - .16
flowers, cns.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots..oz.24.00 -26.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.65 - —
5 lbs., to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.85 - —
1 lb.....lb. 3.95 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.70 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.10 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.05 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - —
1 lb.....lb. 1.20 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

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(Vegetable)

Now available in either Soya Bean Oil or Cocoa Butter carrier for prompt delivery direct from factory.

For Export, packed in 100-lb. crated steel-strapped cans or 450-lb. open-head drums.

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CITRIC ACID • SAPONIN • ACETIC ANHYDRIDE
ETHYLENE DIAMINE • SODIUM PERBORATE

NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORPORATION

441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY • TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 6-1990

Mustard Seed—Oil, Linseed

Mustard seed, California, brown, lb. .15¾- .16¼
yellow, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Chinese, yellow, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09½
Danish, yellow. lb. .23 - .24
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .21 - .22
English, yellow, bgs. lb. No stocks
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Roumanian, yellow. lb. .15 - .15½

Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s. ton. 45.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s. ton. 36.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls. lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls. lb. No prices
powdered, bbls. lb. .07½- .08

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha. V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
78 deg., tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works. lb. .07 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis. lb. .07¼- —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis. lb. .07½- —
(12 oz.), same basis. pkg. .06¾- —
Nerolin, cryst., cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls. lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, 100-lbs., dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot. lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls. lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .703 - —
10-lb. tins. lb. .86½- —
Nitercake, bulk, works. ton. 18.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ and 40 sec. vis., bbls., works. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works. lb. .29 - —
ester, soluble, 30-35 eps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works. lb. .26 - —
ester-soluble, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works. lb. .25 - —
lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works. lb. .20 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports. unit-ton. 1.215 8 -
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., divd. unit-ton. 2.00 - —
Nitrogen fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., f.o.b., Chemical, Ill. unit-ton. 2.00 - —
f.o.b. East Coast producing points. unit-ton. 2.30 - —
Import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt. unit-ton. No prices
Nitromethane, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .25 - —
II, same basis. lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Alleppo, bgs., cs. lb. .21 - .29
Chinese lb. .16 - .17
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E. I., 80s, bgs., cs. lb. .18 - .18¼
110s, bgs., cs. lb. .16 - .16¼
small, grinding, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
West Indian, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09¾
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .05 - .06
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .08 - .09

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., bbls., works. lb. .06¾- —
tanks lb. .02¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3. gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.3. gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.2. gal. .10¼- —
Octanol, normal, tech., 380-lb. dms., divd. lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bots. lb. 3.00 Nom.
a.p.a., buts. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
sweet, true, exp., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Amber, crude, cns. lb. .38 - .40
ref'd, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Amyris, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica, seed, bots. lb. 90.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.00
Apricot, kernels, cns. lb. .43 - .44
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
55-60% phenols, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
natural coppers. lb. 14.00 Nom.
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. .48 - .50
rect'fd., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Cade USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms. lb. .65 - .70
USP IX, cns. lb. .75 - .80
Calamus, cns. lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns. lb. .25 - .26
dms. lb. .22 - .23
white, cns. lb. .25 - .26
dms. lb. .22 - .23
Cananga, native, cns. lb. No stocks
rectified, cns. lb. No stocks
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Caraway, USP, cns. lb. 7.00 Nom.
Cardamom, bots. lb. 16.00 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cs., dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Castor, blown, one-way drms., c.l. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .12¾- —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l. lb. .14 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .10¾- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l. lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .09½- —
dehydrated, dms., c.l. lb. .1320- —
l.c.l. lb. .1360- —
tanks lb. .12½- —
extracted No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .10½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. lb. .10¼- —
tanks lb. .09 - —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. lb. .07½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .10¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. lb. .10½- —

Castor oil, USP, and No. 3, prices are divd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ⅝c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way drums, ¼c. higher, all points.

Cedarleaf, cs. lb. .90 - .95
dms. lb. .85 - .90
Cedarwood, Southeast, cns. lb. .26 - .27
dms lb. .24 - .25
Celery; bots. lb. 19.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns. lb. .72½- —
Chinawood, dms. lb. .28 - —
tanks lb. .27 - —
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots. lb. 9.75 -27.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. lb. .40 - .41
dms. lb. .38 - .39
Java, cns, dms. lb. .37 - .39
Clove, makers, USP, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks, lb. .03¾ Nom.
edible, 76°, dms. (returnable), c.l. lb. .08¼ Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- —
tanks lb. No prices
Cod, Newf., bbls. gal. .65 Nom.
Codliver, med., USP., bbls. bbl. 67.00 -75.00
Coriander, bots. lb. 16.25 16.75
Corn, crude, tanks, wks. lb. .06½ Nom.
ref'd, bbls. lb. .08¾ Nom.
Cottonseed, cooking, bbls. lb. .08 - —
salad, bbls. lb. .08¼- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, N. F., cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Cubeb, USP, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. lb. 9.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Degras (see D).
Dill seed, bots. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
weed, bots. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Dip (see L).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Eucalyptus, cns. lb. .65 - .67
dms. lb. .63 - .65
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns., lb. 14.25 Nom.
Bourbon, cns. lb. 14.00 Nom.
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Grapeseed, dom., dms. lb. .85 - .36
imported, dms. lb. .15 - .20
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Haarlem, imp., bots. gross No prices
Halibut liver, ref., dms. gal. 40.00 - —
Hemlock, cns. lb. .85 - .90
Juniper berry, USP XI, cns. lb. 9.00 Nom.
wood, tech., cns. lb. .50 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, cns. lb. .39 - .40
Lard, common, 1, bbls. lb. .08¼- —
2, bbls. lb. .08 - —
extra, bbls. lb. .08¾- —
1, bbls. lb. .08½- —
Winter, strained, bbls. lb. .08¾- —
prime, burning, bbls. lb. .09½- —
prime, ined., bbls. lb. .09¼- —
Laurel, bots. lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.25 Nom.
Lavender flower, French, 50% ester, cns. lb. 3.25 Nom.
38-42% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 Nom.
33-37% ester, cns. lb. 5.50 Nom.
30-32% ester, cns. lb. 5.00 Nom.
garden, cns. lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Lemon, Calif., cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Terpeneless, Type 1. lb. 10.75 -17.00
Type 2. lb. 8.50 -15.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .80 - .85
Lime, dist., cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
expressed, cns. lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Terpeneless, Type 1. lb. 67.50 -78.00
Type 2. lb. 46.50 -50.00
Linaloe wood, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .0970- .0990
l.c.l., 10 to 69. lb. .1000- .1020
5 to 9. lb. .1030- —
less than 5. lb. .1050- —
tanks lb. .0900- .0920
Boiled linseed oil .004 cent over raw.

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OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER — March 10, 1941

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

March ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1941

Claim New Coating Assists Printing On Aluminum Foil

Medium Boiling Solvents Used With Shellac, Phosphoric Acid

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—How aluminum foil and similar surfaces can be prepared to receive printing ink by means of a coating employing a medium boiling solvent mixture is revealed in a patent granted to two inventors here.

The coating is described as consisting essentially of an etching agent, a resinous material which, on drying, traps the etching agent from both foil and ink, and a solvent which dries in about 2 to 6 seconds. This drying time, the inventors say, allows the etching agent sufficient time to act on the foil before the coating hardens. Shellac is suggested as a typical resinous material and phosphoric acid as the etching agent.

Solvent Mixture Retards Drying

The slow drying rate on which the success of the coating depends can be obtained by replacing part of the alcohol ordinarily used for dissolving the shellac with other solvents

(*Continued on next page*)

Brown Pigment Useful for Non-Grain-Raising Stains

CHICAGO, Ill.—A form of Vandyke brown pigment that is soluble in mixtures of alcohols and coal tar oils is especially suitable for the production of non-grain-raising stains, it was recently reported here. This form of the pigment, it is said, readily dissolves once in organic solvents, but is not easily dissolved the second time. Shellac can therefore be brushed over stains made with the pigment, without causing it to dissolve in the alcohol used as the shellac solvent.

Suggests Acetone Vehicle For Fluorescent Coatings

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Fluorescent coatings that dry in a few minutes can be prepared with the aid of acetone or other low boiling solvents such as ethyl alcohol, it is claimed in a patent granted to an inventor here.

A typical coating can be prepared, according to the patent, by dispersing 1 part of a suitable inorganic salt, such as monoaluminum phosphate, in 50 parts of acetone, and then adding 10 parts of the fluorescent material. It is reported that such a coating forms a substantially permanent bond and is not affected by use.

Rust-Removing Composition

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—A composition said to be suitable for removing rust from metals is described in a patent granted to an inventor here as having the following proportions:

	Parts
Phosphoric Acid	36
Zinc Phosphate	3
Gum Arabic	2
Manganese Chloride	1
Butyl Propionate	30
Water	28

Long-Range Policy Aids U.S.I. In Meeting Demand for Solvents

Consistent Program of Development Benefits Solvent Users In Current Era of Increasing Defense and Industrial Needs

The long-range policy of plant and product development which has been consistently followed by U.S.I. for thirty-four years is proving especially valuable at the present time in helping to meet current demands for alcohol and alcohol-derived solvents and chemicals both for defense purposes and for normal industrial needs.

Current conditions have resulted in a sharp increase in the demand for industrial ethyl alcohol. Even in normal times, alcohol is one of the most important and versatile raw materials used by industry, and its importance today is greatly enhanced by its indispensability in scores of products required for national defense. An additional factor that is operating to increase the demand for ethyl alcohol is the shortage of isopropyl alcohol,

These storage tanks at the Baltimore plant hold a total of more than 20,000,000 gallons of molasses for making U.S.I. Alcohol, which is a raw material for many other U.S.I. products.

which among other things, is now being used for the manufacture of synthetic acetone. Isopropyl alcohol has recently been substituted for ethyl alcohol in some applications, but many of the manufacturers who had begun using isopropyl alcohol have found it desirable to revert to ethyl alcohol as a more

(*Continued on next page*)

U.S.I. Curtis Bay Plant Wins Two Safety Awards

BALTIMORE, Md.—Two special certificates of merit have been awarded by the Baltimore Safety Council to the Curtis Bay Plant of U.S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., for the six months' period ending December 31, 1940.

One award was made to the plant personnel for having worked 292,647 employee-hours without a disabling injury. The second award was to the drivers for operating 47,963 miles without an accident.

Cement Deposits Homogeneous Film of Rubber and Neoprene

AKRON, Ohio—How cements containing both rubber and neoprene can be prepared in any desired proportions, without coagulation of the rubber or the neoprene, is revealed in a patent granted to an inventor here.

The method is said to consist in dissolving the rubber in gasoline and the neoprene in amyl acetate, butyl acetate, or butyl propionate, and then mixing the two solutions. The two solutions can be mixed, though it is impossible to dissolve a mixture of rubber and neoprene in a mixture of the two solvents, according to the patent.

Amyl Acetate, Butyl Acetate, and Butyl Propionate are produced by U.S.I.

Photo shows U.S.I. manufacturing facilities in the Baltimore area. Main photo shows the huge alcohol plant; plant shown in inset is devoted to the manufacture of solvents and chemicals. Other U.S.I. plants are located at Newark, N. J., New Orleans, La., and Anaheim, Calif. Plants are conveniently located on seaboard, and serve leading industrial centers.

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March ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1941

Lithographic Solutions Kept Fresh with Thymol And Anhydrous Alcohol

PARK RIDGE, Ill.—That the gum arabic solutions used in etching lithographic plates can be preserved without decomposition for long periods of time is revealed in a patent granted to an inventor here.

Souring of gum arabic solutions, the inventor points out, results in making the lithographic plate grease-receptive instead of grease-repellent in the non-printing areas.

By dissolving a germicidal agent like thymol in anhydrous alcohol, it is possible to prepare a gum arabic solution that will not sour, the inventor claims.

U.S.I. is a leading producer of Anhydrous Alcohol.

U.S.I. Plant Facilities

(*Continued from previous page*)

consistently available material. This also holds true of ethyl acetate as compared to isopropyl acetate.

As the pioneer producer of industrial ethyl alcohol in the United States, U.S.I. has planned its research and development program with a view to anticipating the requirements of the users of alcohol and alcohol-derived chemicals, both in standards of quality and in production facilities. The contributions made by U.S.I. to the science of alcohol chemistry have resulted in continuous improvement of quality, lower cost to the buyer, and uniformity in meeting technical specifications. In addition, U.S.I. has played an important part in the development and commercial production of many of the important solvents, intermediates, and other chemicals derived from ethyl alcohol.

Plant Facilities

In the development of plant facilities and production processes, U.S.I.'s program has been directed toward prompt serving of its customers' needs. Manufacturing plants, employing the most modern methods for rapid volume production, are operated in four cities located in major industrial areas: Baltimore, Md., Newark, N. J., Anaheim, Calif. and New Orleans, La. In addition, alcohol stocks are maintained at warehouses in principal cities throughout the country. With these large-scale, strategically located production facilities and convenient warehouse stocks, U.S.I. is in a favorable position to serve the needs of government and industry.

Describes Way to Make Rubber Threads, Strips

PORTSLADE, England—A novel process for treating rubber threads, tapes, and strips in an alcohol bath is described in a patent granted to an inventor here and assigned to an American company. The process is said to reduce the tendency of the threads to stick together.

A typical procedure, according to the patent, is to extrude a mixture of latex and glue into a bath having the following proportions:

	Parts by weight
Ethyl Alcohol	1050
Water	1050
Ammonium Chloride	98
Zinc Sulphate	77
Sodium Chloride	77
Aluminum Sulphate	80

The bath, it is said, acts both as a coagulant and as a hardening bath. The presence of the aluminum sulphate in the bath is reported to inhibit the tendency of the threads to stick together.

Printing on Aluminum Foil

(*Continued from previous page*)

having higher boiling points, according to the patent. A suggested formula for a very thin coating has the following proportions:

	Pounds
Shellac (commercially wax-free)	60
Denatured Alcohol (95%)	180
Butyl Alcohol	80
Butyl Acetate	80
Phosphoric Acid (10% of 85% acid in methyl alcohol)	24
Dibutyl Phthalate	3

The addition of the dibutyl phthalate is said to improve the adhesion of the ink, particularly in the presence of water. It is claimed that with this coating the phosphoric acid will not discolor the printing inks.

Denatured Alcohol, Butyl Alcohol, Butyl Acetate, and Dibutyl Phthalate are produced by U.S.I.

Artificial North Light

CHICAGO, Ill.—Close approximation to north daylight for drafting rooms is provided by a new fluorescent lighting source, according to a manufacturer here. It is said that the reflector is treated with a special pigment that tones down the bluish cast often encountered with fluorescent lights. The light is said to give cool illumination and to be easily adjustable.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A paint grinding aid is reported to allow substantial savings in mixing time and increased roller mill output, in addition to reductions in grinding time. Maker says that the aid is applicable to paste paints, flat whites, gloss enamels, and other products. **(No. 430)**

U S I

Galvanized sheets can be painted, varnished, lacquered, or enameled immediately without danger of cracking, peeling, or flaking, it is claimed. According to the manufacturer, the sheets are treated chemically and metallurgically to change the surface finish without weakening the protective value. **(No. 431)**

U S I

A corrosion-resisting paint is said to have a polyvinyl chloride base, to be liquid at room temperatures, to be extremely resistant to action of fumes and vapors of acids, alkalis, and salts. **(No. 432)**

U S I

A new casein product is described as consisting of casein dispersed with the aid of an aluminum salt. Product is in liquid form, and is said to be suitable for splash-proofing rayon and silk, especially in admixtures with wax, and to have good water-repellent properties in other types of goods. **(No. 433)**

U S I

A new photograph lacquer protects prints from dirt, mildew, abrasion, and atmospheric discoloration, allows them to be washed with soap and water, it is reported. Lacquer is said to be useful also for protecting leather, metal, and other substances. **(No. 434)**

U S I

A new flatting agent is reported to aid in preventing variations in consistency, to impart excellent brushability to the paint, to eliminate dust hazard. **(No. 435)**

U S I

A new soap is said to be useful in protecting workers from dermatitis and chapping. Maker states that it is non-abrasive, non-irritating, and high in bacteria removal. **(No. 436)**

U S I

Filters for corrosive fluids are said to be designed throughout to prevent contact between metal and corrosive. It is said that plates and frames are rubber-covered by the anodic process, and that piping, pump manifolding, valve and expansion chambers, and heads are rubber-lined. **(No. 437)**

U S I

A mixer-agitator is so designed that the mixing and agitating mechanisms can be operated together or independently of each other, it is reported. **(No. 438)**

U S I

A sanitary cleaner is reported to remove mold and organic matter and prevent contamination. Maker says that it can be used on any washable surface, is suitable for use in dairies, bottling plants, and other places. **(No. 439)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., N.Y. (USI) BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

A SUBSIDIARY OF U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butyl Alcohol
Fusel Oil—Refined
Methanol

Ethyl Alcohol
Anhydrous
Absolute
C. P. 95%
Pure (190 proof)
Specially Denatured
Completely Denatured
U. S. I. Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol P

ESTERS, ACETATES
Acetic Ether
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

ESTERS, ETHYL
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Diethyl Oxalate
Ethyl Chlorocarbonate
Ethyl Formate
Ethyl Lactate

*Registered Trade Mark

ESTERS, PHTHALATES
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Amyl Propionate
Butyl Propionate
Dibutyl Oxalate

INTERMEDIATES
*Acetoacetanilid
Acetoacet-o-chloranilid
Acetoacet-o-toluidid
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone, C.P.
Collodions
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Powder)
Derex
Ethylene
Methyl Acetone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
*Vacatone
*Curbay B-G

Oil, lovage, extra fine, bots....lb. 85.00 - —
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax
California, neutrals, pale, 100-600 vis., 2½-4, tanks, gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-600 vis., 4-6½ pins, tanks, gal..... .07¼- .11¼
Group 2, bright stocks, 100-210 D, 6-25 pour, tanks, gal. .18½- .19
neutrals, 150-400 vis., 3-3½, 0-10 pour, tanks, gal. .08 - .13
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .08 - .10
Pennsylvania, bright stocks, S color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .14 - .16½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .09½- .12
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .09 - .11
neutrals, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .19 .22½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .24½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 9.00 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, fut., Balto..gal. .37 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0980- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1080- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .0900- —
tanks .....lb. .0800- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP., bots., cns..3b. 1.50 - 1.60
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls., lb. .15¼- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .08¾- —
1, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
prime, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10½- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00- 325.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Oleo, 1, bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
2, bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Officica, dms.....lb. .17 - .17½
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. 2.25 Nom.
edible, dms.....gal. 3.35 Nom.
foots, dms.....lb. .10¾ Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .127 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .137 - —
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .90 - —
expressed, African, cns., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Florida, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 3.00 Nom.
West Indies, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
terpeneless .....lb. 42.00 -50.00
Origanum, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
shipment .....lb. No prices
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt..lb. No prices
Sumatra, shipt., bulk.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks..lb. .05¾ Nom.
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .08½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
import, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 3.80 - 4.05
redist., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 4.05 - 4.90
Perilla, dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
tanks .....lb. .17 - .17½
Petitgrain, Paraguay, 44-46% esters, cns..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
dms., lb..... 1.30 - 1.40
48-50% esters, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
dms. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports..gal. .50 - .55
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .50 - —
tanks .....gal. .54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. .23 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence, gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .22 - —
Rapeseed, blown, dms.....lb. .17½- —
denat., bbls.....gal. .95 Nom.
Red, dist., or saponif., dms., dlvd..lb. .07½- .08¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
Rose, artif., bots.....oz. 1.35 - 2.25
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.50 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
dms. .....lb. .75 - .80
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.....gal. .40 - —
2d rectfd., dms.....gal. .42 - —
3d rectfd., dms.....gal. .43 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Sage, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Sandalwood, E.I. USP, cns..lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .50 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0980- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1080- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .0900- —
tanks .....lb. .0800- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .72 - —
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Savin, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Savory, cns.....lb. 3.75 Nom.
Shark liver, crude, dms..... million vitamin units. .04½- .00½
Sesame, crude, coast, tanks..lb. .08 Nom.
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 9.50 -10.50
Soybean, dom., crude, dms...lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks .....lb. .05¾- —
refd., dms.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1120- —
45°, dms.....lb. .1050- —
natural, dms.....lb. .1000- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .85

Oil, sweet, birch, North, cns..lb. 2.25 - 2.65
South, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 45.00 -50.00
tanks, works.....ton. 30.00 - —
distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- .07
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06¼
tanks dlvd.....lb. .05 - .06¾
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .06½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks .....lb. .07¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .26 - —
E. ports, c.l.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
rectfd., USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .55 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teased, crude, dms.....lb. .17 Nom.
refined, dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
white, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).
Ti tree, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.80
Turkey red (see castor, sulphonated.
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 7.00 - —
Vetiver, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 9.50
Whale, ref., natural, dms..lb. .0910- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .0950- —

Oil, wheat germ, cns., dms..gal. 17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, dom., tech., 50-60 vis., dms..gal. .30 - .37
65-75 vis., dms.....gal. .32 - .39
80-90 vis., dms.....gal. .33 - .40
USP, 95-105 vis., dms..gal. .39½- .46½
125-135 vis., dms.....gal. .45 - .53
140-150 vis., dms.....gal. .47 - .55
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .50½- .58½
200-210 vis., dms.....gal. .53½- .61½
320-330 vis., dms.....gal. .60 - .68
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .61 - .69
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms.gal. No prices
145-155 vis., dms.....gal. No prices
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. No prices
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.35 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
zynth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. 7.00 Nom.
Manila, bots.....lb. 28.00 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
ground, 325 mesh c.l., mines, ton. 20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 15.60 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton. 12.00 - —

Oil, Lovage—Orris Root

Opium, gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb. 11.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 11.75 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 12.00 - —
1-lb. lots cns.....lb. 12.15 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .11¾- —
Other points.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala. etc..lb. .12 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12½- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¼- —
Other points.....lb. .11¾- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock.....lb. No prices
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .81 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Orange peel, bitter, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Orris root, Florentine, bgs....lb. .80 Nom.
fingers, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 Nom.
Verona, bls.....lb. .75 Nom.
powd., bgs., cns.....lb. .80 Nom.

American AROMATICS OF *Exceptional* QUALITY

AMERICAN manufactured Aromatic Chemicals . . . of exceptionally fine quality . . . are available to fulfill your requirements.

Our domestic industry is equipped to take care of practically every perfume problem confronting the manufacturer of soap, perfume or cosmetics.

Our line of pure aromatic chemicals is being steadily augmented and will allow the American perfumer to produce for the American Public a line of interesting perfumes of infinite variety.

Among the leading items produced are:

ALPHA AMYL CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE
IONONE COMPLETE
PARA CRESOL ETHYL ETHER
PARA CRESOL METHYL ETHER
PHENYL ETHYL ALCOHOL

PRODUCT GL 4C—A non-toxic wetting agent with excellent foaming qualities for Liquid Dentifrices, Soapless Shampoos, Brushless Shaving Creams, etc.

COLLORESIN—Replaces Gum Tragacanth satisfactorily.

INDOL

The following raw materials also of Domestic Manufacture have proven themselves in the Soap and Perfume industry. The rapid rise in their sale indicates their value.

CYCLAMAL • CITRONAL • FLORANOL • ROSEFOLIA

100% Pure—Soap fast—Free from irritation. Will not discolor.

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Protect your source of supply by using the above products manufactured in the U.S.A.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Transportation Bldg., Los Angeles
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago
1019 Elliott St., W., Windsor, Ont.

Orthoamylphenol—Quebracho

Orthoamyiphenol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .15 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloranilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol, dms, c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms, works..lb. .80 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls. lb. .21 - —
liquid, 42°, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
51°, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Orthotoluene hydrochloride,dms.lb. .22 - —
Sulphonate, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. .29½- .30
Portuguense, fancy, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32
good, bgs.....lb. .29½- .30
Spanish, extra fancy, cs....lb. .38 - .39
medium, cs.....lb. .36 - .37
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- .14½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .0275- .0280
bbls., c.l., N.Y.....lb. .0275- .0280
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla. refy..lb. .0275- .0285
bbls., c.l., N.Y.....lb. .0275- .0285
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p. bbls., c.l., N.Y..lb. .0275- —
fully refd., bgs., 128-130 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0370- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0370- —
131-133 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0360- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0625- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0650- —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0725- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0820- —
151-153 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .15 Nom.
Refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price; solid in tankcars is 5c. lower.
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 116-118 bbls., c.l..lb. .03½- —
semi-refd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs..lb. .03 - —
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cs., obys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works..lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls, c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.lb. .23 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentane, norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .07 - .08½
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S. gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppy, bags..lb. .08 - .08½
Lampong, bags.....lb. .0550- .0570
Tellicherry, bags.....lb. .08 - .08½
white, Java, Muntok, bags..lb. .09½- .09½
Muntok, small berry, bags..lb. .08½- .09
red, chillies, Japan, Hontaka..lb. .19½- .20
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .60 - .65
import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l.,works, frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. K. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. .70 - .75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l...lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l .....lb. .03¾- —
amber, extra, dms.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - —
white, cream, dms., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
California .....bbl. .69 - 1.71
Canada .....bbl. 1.70 - 2.10
Central West:—
Illinois .....bbl. 1.00 - 1.15
Lima .....bbl. .90 - —
Michigan .....bbl. .92 - 1.23
Princeton .....bbl. 1.09 - —
East Texas.....bbl. 1.10 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .86 - 1.29
Kentucky, Tennessee.....bbl. .90 - 1.20
Louisiana, Arkansas.....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Mexico .....bbl. No prices
Midcontinent:—
North Texas.....bbl. .70 - 1.03
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .98 - 1.10
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
Bradford, Allegany....bbl. 2.30 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.12 - —
N. Y. Transit lines...bbl. 2.30 - —
Eureko lines.....bbl. 1.89 - —
S. W. Penn lines.....bbl. 1.95 - —
Lower district in National Transit lines..bbl. 2.18 - 2.23
Rocky Mountains.....bbl. .35 - 1.10
South Central and Southwestern Texas..bbl. .86 - 1.29
Texas Panhandle.....bbl. .67 - .96
West Texas.....bbl. .53 - .95
Ether, normal, tanks, G.S....gal. .09¾- —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, dlvd...gal. .29 - —
1-5, dlvd.....gal. .38 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .14½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .25½- —
10-gal. lots, G.S.....gal. .50½- —
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.h., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco..gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Fort Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09½- .10
Group 3, toluol type, tanks, gal. .06¼- .07¾
Benzol type, tanks..gal. .06¼- .07¾
Mineral spirits, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks....gal. .10½- —
246-397 b.r., tanks....gal. .10¾- —
312-406 b.r., tanks....gal. .09 - —
363-458 b.r., tanks....gal. .09 - —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks.gal. .0630- .09¼
47-49, tanks.....gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .05 - .05¾
tankwagon, tax icluded:—
Albany .....gal. .13½- —
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal. .14 - —
25-99 gals.....gal. .16 - —
Boston .....gal. .13½- —
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J..gal. .13½- —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .11½- —
Buffalo .....gal. .15½- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .10 - .11½
Chicago .....gal. .1670- —
Decatur .....gal. .1810- —
Des Moines.....gal. .1790- —
Evansville, Ind.....gal. .1420-.1520
Milwaukee .....gal. .1930- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul..gal. .19½- —
Newark .....gal. .09½- —
New York (200 gals)..gal. .09¼- —
Omaha .....gal. .12½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .11½- .13½
Providence .....gal. .12 - —
Rochester .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Syracuse .....gal. .10½- —
Trenton .....gal. .10½- —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .12½- —
Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09 - .10½
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks....gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .13½- —
Bridgeport .....gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax...gal. .18 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax...gal. .1910- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal. .1890- —
Evansville, inc. ex tax.gal. .15 - .16
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .2030- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20½- —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .1490-.1590
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal. .16½- —
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .12 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .15½- —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14½- —
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal. .10 - —
milk cans.....gal. .21 - —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .21 - —
2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21 - —
3, same basis.....gal. .22 - —
5, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N. J..gal. .16½- —
30, same basis.....gal. .17½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .17¾- —
V. M. & P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Ft. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09 - .09½
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06 - .07
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .14½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax...gal. .17 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .1890- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax...gal. .1910- —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax, gal. .1520-.1620
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .2030- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .11½- —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .1490-.1590
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .13 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax..gal. .1570- —
Solvent, rubber at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), bbls..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, light, 120 l.b.p., 250 ep., tanks..gal. .06 - .07
standard, 180 l.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks..gal. .06 - .07

Petroleum, Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .0830- .09½
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .05½- .06½
Tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .14 - —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1640- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1860- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .1840- —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.gal. .14 - .15
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .1980- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .1820- —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .09¾- —
New Orleans, ex tax..gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .09¼- —
Omaha .....gal. .1360-.1450
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .13 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax..gal. .1340- —
Tulsa, ex tax.....gal. .10½- .11⅛
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.95 - —
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract..lb. 3.60 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 3.85 - —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs., 100-250 lbs., lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Dimethylacetate, cns.....lb.14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots, lb. 4.00 - —
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 4.00 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Phlorogiucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb.20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb.15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 4.35 - —
land pbble, 68% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 1.90 - —
70% min., bulk, mines..... long ton. 2.15 - —
72% min., bulk, mines..... long ton. 2.40 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 2.90 - —
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines..... long ton. 4.50 - —
75% bulk, mines..long ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
yellow, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cns.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works, tons.lb. .35 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.75 - 4.00
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron..ton.23.75 -24.00
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)
Pine, bbls.....bbl. 6.00 - 6.50
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls....lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Poke root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .30 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. .49 - .50
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .34½- .35
Potash abietate.....lb. .03 - —
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd....lb. .28 - —
kgs., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .44
Arsenite, USP, solut., obys., 100 lbs..lb. .11 - —
demj., 50 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .17 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.lb. .08¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09 - —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .09¼- —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - —
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
Carbonate, calc., dms., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - —
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
import, dms.....lb. No prices
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03¾
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
import, dms.....lb. No prices
Chlorate, cryst., kgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
pwd., kgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, tech., 95% cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate kgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .33½- —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .34½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .37½- —
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. .55 - —
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95

Potash, glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.10 - —
50-lb. lots, cbys., or cns., lb. 1.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.25 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .32 - .34
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.55 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. 1.20 - —
bots., or cns.....lb. 1.29 - 1.55
dms. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom., min., 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessels, ports, unit-ton. .60 - —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices

Domestic manure salt prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price named above. Prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk prices.

Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Muriate, dom., min., 50% or 62%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports..unit-ton. .53½- —
import, min., 50% or 60% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..unit-ton. No prices

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex-vessel price named above. Prices, basis f.o.b. Trona, Cal., are 8c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex-vessel price. Prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than the bulk price.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .30 - .31
tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports. ton. No prices
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms...lb. .19½- .19¾
U.S.P., dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Prussiate, red., bbls.....lb. No prices
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Recinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs..lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., 400 lbs., bbls..lb. .18 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .20 - —
powd., 350 lbs., bbls....lb. .19 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .21 - —
tech., dom., bgs., basis 90% K_2SO_4, ex-vessel, ports. ton.26.25 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.24.25 - —
imp., min., 90%, bgs., ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bgs., 40%, K_2SO_4, ex-vessel, ports..ton.27.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.25.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .36 - .39
Potash titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .49 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .40 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Berries, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns..lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propane, tanks, Group 3.....gal. .06¾- .04
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F., and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. No prices
less than 3, works.....lb. No prices
F and I, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. No prices
less than 3, works.....lb. No prices
O, O—½, O—¾, and ½, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. No prices
less than 3, works.....lb. No prices
Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., ship., l.c.l., ex dock, N.Y..ton. No prices
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse., ton. No prices
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse., ton. No prices
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse..ton. No prices
single bgs., ex whse..ton. No prices
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.60 - —
refined, dm.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 4.75 - 4.95
(30 to 1-, 3 grams pyrethins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 7.20 - —
Pyrethrum flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.f.p.), 9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .23 - .26
fine powd., 9% pyrethrins, alld., bbls..lb. .25 - .26
Pyridin, denaturing, dms....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Pyrites Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 7.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.12.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china white, ivory, cs., works, lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works, lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25% tan, bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .03¾- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04½- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —

Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .07½- .08
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 50°, bbls..lb. .06½- .06¾
solid, dms.....lb. .11 - .16½
Quicksilver, dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N. Y...flask.178.00 -180.00
European, flasks (76 lbs. net), c.i.f., N. Y., incl. war risk insurance..flask.250.00 - —
ex store.....flask.252.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Quinidine, N.F.V., cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .71 - —
Subject to surcharge of 7c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 - —
Acetate, cans.....oz. 1.05 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 - —
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz. .18 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .82 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .82 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. .85 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns.....oz. .81 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 - —
Hydriodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 - —
Sulphate, U.S.P., XI, cns.....oz. .67 - —
Sulphocarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.05 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .62 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.02 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .90 - —

Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 7c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns.oz. .81 - —
Subject to surcharge of 7c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R, salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06¼
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, small, recleaned, bgs.lb. .06½- .07
medium, recleaned, bags...lb. .07½- .08
Japanese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. a'id..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
maroon shades, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.10 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb. 2.20 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.70 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.50 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.60 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.85 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Fire. toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .08¾- —
80%-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .90 - —
open order.....lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .55 - —
open order.....lb. .60 - —
Rose lake, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Pink, bbls.....lb. .15 - .20
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25% kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., dom., bbls. lb. 2.81 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¼- —
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —

Queen Meadow—Serpentaria R.

Red, para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
open order.....lb. .75 - —
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y..lb. .05 - —
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05¾- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 3.90 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03 - —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish, oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04½- —
Toluidine toner, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .15 Nom.
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.12 3.17
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate, N. F., powd., 5lb., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.06 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200 lb. dms., frt., alld., E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
U.S.P., cryst, 100 lbs., dms., frt., alld., E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Rhubarb, cs.....lb. .33 - .40
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin.....gram. 1.75 - 2.25
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .36½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .35½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .42 - .43
red, bls.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Rosemary, flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
Rosin, gum B, bbls., ex dock.. 100 lbs. 2.11 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.29- —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.24 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.29 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.24 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.29 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.27 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.46 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.66 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.11 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.31 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.31 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines....ton.37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. .30 - .35

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .22 - .23
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - 1.50
Safflower, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Spanish, tins.....lb.23.00 -24.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms.....lb. .85 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, garden, bls..lb. 1.40 Nom.
stemless, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
ground, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Greek, afloat, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Spanish, bls.....lb. No stocks
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 7.04 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.00 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., 5lb. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N.Y...ton.13.70 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N.Y...ton.15.50 -16.10
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....ton.16.60 -19.70
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works. ton.24.00 Nom.
bulk, works.....ton.17.00 Nom.
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.16.50 Nom.
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl., refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls..100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.60
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.75 - 9.75
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.00 -10.00
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 8.00 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.150.00 -155.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Purified, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls., lb. .28 - .30
Mexican, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Sassafras, bark, grd., bls..lb. .13 - .14
select, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Savory, bales.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .28½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .29 - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .29½- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .18 - .20
siftings, bgs.....lb. .17 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
2 bls.....lb. .10 - .11
3 bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65

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	Soap & San. Prod. Clean. Compounds	Perfume	Paint	Oil	Drug (Pharm. & Med.)
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Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous		✓			✓
Ammonium Benzoate					✓
Antimony Trichloride, Anhydrous					✓
Benzoate of Soda					✓
Benzoic Acid		✓			✓
Benzoic Anhydride					✓
Benzoyl Chloride		✓			✓
Benzyl Alcohol		✓			✓
Benzyl Chloride		✓			✓
Bleaching Powder	✓				✓
Caustic Soda	✓		✓	✓	✓
Cyclohexanol	✓	✓		✓	
Chlorine	✓				✓
Meta Nitrobenzoyl Chloride					✓
Methyl Benzoate		✓			
Methyl Cyclohexanol	✓		✓		
Monochlor Benzene	✓	✓	✓		✓
Muriatic Acid					✓
Orthodichlorbenzene	✓		✓		
Paradichlorbenzene	✓				
Para Nitrobenzoyl Chloride					✓
Piperidine					✓
Sodium Sulfide	✓				
1:2:4 Trichlorbenzene	✓				

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269

Shellac—Soda, Hyposulphite

Shellac, bleached, honedry, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y....lb. .28 - .29
dlvd., Boston....lb. .28½ - .29½
Chicago....lb. .28½ - .29½
Pacific Coast....lb. .31 - .32
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y....lb. .34 - .35
dlvd., Boston....lb. .34½ - .35½
Chicago....lb. .34½ - .35½
Pacific Coast....lb. .37 - .38
Garnet, bgs....lb. .21 - .22
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond I, cs..lb. .27 - .28
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y....lb. .21 - .22
dlvd., Chicago....lb. .21½ - .22½
Pacific Coast....lb. .24 - .25
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N.Y. lb. .20 - .21
dlvd., Chicago....lb. .20½ - .21½
Pacific Coast....lb. .23½ - .24
Varnish, Metro, area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls..gal. 1.15 - 1.25
4½-lb. cut, bbls....gal. 1.10 - 1.20
4-lb. cut, bbls....gal. 1.05 - 1.15
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls....gal. 1.25 - 1.35
4½-lb. cut, bbls....gal. 1.20 - 1.30
4-lb. cut, bbls....gal. 1.15 - 1.25
Prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. higher.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, works, ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.21.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.25.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, wks..ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 - —
amorphous, med. grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 2½ tons, works..ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.50- —
l.c.l., works....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
Silver, bullion....oz. .34¾- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal, oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal, oz. .35 - —
Cyanide, cns., 2,500 ozs....oz. No prices
1,000 ozs....oz. No prices
500 ozs....oz. No prices
50 to 100 ozs....oz. No prices
Nitrate, vls....oz. .26¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480-oz. lots..oz. .30 - .31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480-oz. lots..oz. .29 - .30
Simarubra barks, bls....lb. .30 - .35
Skullcap, Eastern, bls....lb. .23 - .24
Western, bls....lb. .14 - .15
Skunk cabbage root, bls....lb. .11 - .12
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .22
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cnts., lb. .05 - .08
Blue, cnts....lb. .07 - .09½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls....lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls....lb. .10 - .11
crushed, bls, bbls....lb. .13 - .13½
cut, German, bls., bbls....lb. No stocks
dom., bbls....lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls....lb. .16 - .17
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .04½- .05
90%, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .06¾- —
Alginate, dms., bbls., works..lb. .39 - .70
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .14 - .14½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .08¾- .09½
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .07 - .07½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .08 - .08½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. — - —
2....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.06 - —
2....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. river and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel; La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various countries. Zne 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian, Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex. N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 98° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyo.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less....lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 1.90 - 1.95
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y..100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y..100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works, lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - —
5 cks., or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¼- —
Bifluoride, bbls....lb. .11½- .13
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
38 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - —
fiber drms., 100 lbs....lb. .28 - —
Cacodylate, 1-kilo bots....lb. No prices
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76% powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.00
2....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, drms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —

Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, drms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate, spot, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .08¾- —
smaller quantities....lb. .09¾- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls., lb. .18½- —
cns., 50-lb. lots....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots....lb. .22½- .23½
kgs., 100-lb. lots....lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs....lb. No price
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07½- —
1-9, same basis....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾- —
1-9, same basis....lb. .08¼- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots....lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 1.50 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots....lb. 1.30 - —
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 1.55 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms....lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .23 - .24
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs., works, frt. equal'd..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equal'd..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,600 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., works, 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85

Soda, hyposulphite, per, less than 500 lbs., bgs., works, 100 lbs.	3.70	- 3.95
bbls., works	3.90	- 4.15
dms., works	4.20	- 4.45
Iodate, jars	5.49	- —
Iodide, jars	2.42	- —
bots.	2.53	- 2.87
Mandelate, dms., 100-lb. dms.	3.35	- —
Metanilate, bgs.	.41	Nom.
Metasilicate, anhydr., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	3.75	- —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y.	4.65	- —
3-14 dms., same basis..	4.80	- —
1-2 dms., same basis..	5.05	- —
gran., bbls., c.l., works	2.85	- —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.	3.10	- —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.	3.35	- —
Molybdate, kgs., works	.60	- —
less kgs.	.65	- —
Monohydrated, bbls.	2.60	- —
works	2.30	- —
Naphthionate, bbls.	.50	- —
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars producing points or ports, rail or boat shipment.	29.40	- —
200-lb. bgs., same basis..	28.70	- —
bulk, same basis.	27.00	- —
rfd., gran., bbls., 10 ton..	2.80	- —
1-9 tons.	2.95	- —
smaller lots.	2.90	- —
powd., bbls., 10 tons.	5.50	- —
1-9 tons.	5.65	- —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized.	.06¾	- —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. ports.	.08	- —
l.c.l.	.08¼	- .11½
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.		
Orthosilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal'd.	4.50	- —
15 dms. and over, same basis.	5.45	- —
3-14 dms., same basis.	5.60	- —
1- 2 dms., same basis.	5.85	- —
flake, dms., c.l., works..	3.00	- —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.	.09	- —
kgs.	.10	- .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., works	.15¼	- —
Pentachlorphenate briquets, single bgs., works.	.26	- —
70 lbs., bgs., works	.19¼	- —
490 lbs. bgs., works	.17½	- —
powd., 100 lbs., bgs., works, lb.	.19	- —
500 lbs., bgs., works	.17	- —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	5.15	- 5.40
l.c.l., works	6.10	- 6.35
bbls., c.l., works	5.35	- 5.60
l.c.l., works	6.30	- 6.55
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	2.10	- 2.20
l.c.l., works	2.50	- 2.60
bbls., c.l., works	2.30	- 2.40
l.c.l., works	2.70	- 2.80
monobasic, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works.	7.25	- —
l.c.l., works	8.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works	7.45	- —
l.c.l., works	8.20	- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.	2.25	- 2.35
l.c.l., works	2.65	- 2.75
bbls., c.l., works	2.45	- 2.55
l.c.l., works	2.85	- 2.95
kegs, c.l., works	2.95	- 3.05
l.c.l., works	3.35	- 3.45
USP (dibasic), bbls., works, lb.	.09	- .11
dried, bbls., dms., works.	.11½	- .14
Picramate, kgs.	.65	- —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more.	.10½	- —
contracts	.09½	- —
smaller lots.	.10¾	- —
contracts	.09¾	- —
Pyrophosphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt., equal'd.	5.10	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	5.35	- 5.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized.	5.30	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	5.55	- 5.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	.12	- —
Sal., bgs., dlvd. N. Y.	1.20	- —
works	1.00	- —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.	1.30	- —
works	1.10	- 1.30
Salicylate, bxs.	.52	- —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	1.50	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	1.70	- —
Sesquicarbonate, bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1.	2.70	- —
2	2.85	- —
3	3.10	- —
4	3.50	- —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.		
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	2.90	- —
10 dms. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C., 100 lbs.	4.00	- —
1-9 dms.	4.25	- —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works.	.80	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs.	1.05	- —
1 to 4, works.	1.20	- —
52°, dms., c.l., works.	1.40	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs.	1.65	- —
1 to 4, works.	1.90	- —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.	.09¾	- .11
Stannate, dms.	.33	- .36
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works.	.19	- .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works.	1.45	- 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs.	1.70	- 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).		
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	2.25	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs.	2.75	- —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs.	3.00	- —
solid, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	3.00	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs.	3.50	- —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs.	3.75	- —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works.	2.10	- 2.35
bbls.	2.30	- 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.	5.25	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more.	5.50	- —
3 to 4.	6.00	- —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.	.27	- .31
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns.	.38	- .47
Soda, sulphohydrate, liquid, 35%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., works	.06	- —
single dm. lots, works	.06	- —
tanks, works	.04½	- —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.	.12	- —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).		
Tungstate, CP, kgs.	No prices	
tech., kgs.	No prices	
Solvent, naphtha, dms., wks., gal.	.31	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal.	.26	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo., gal.	.26	- —
high-flash, dms., works., gal.	.31	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal.	.26	- —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.14¾	- —
ton lots, contracts, works, lb.	.15½	- —
smaller lots, works.	.15¾	- —
Soybean meal, 41-44%, bgs., ton.	31.20	- —
protein, bgs., c.l., works.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., works.	.11¾	- .15
Sparteine sulphate, cns.	3.00	- 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.	.30	- .31
Spikenard root, bls.	.16	- .17
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works.	.01¾	- —
tanks, works.	.01½	- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.04	- —
super, bbls., c.l., works.	.01¾	- —
tanks, works.	.01¾	- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.	.14	- .15
Squill, red, powd.	1.25	- 1.30
White, bbls.	No prices	
powd., bbls., bxs.	No prices	
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.	.45	- .46
St. John's Bread, edible, bbls., lb.	.15	- .20
inedible, bls.	.09	- .10
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.	2.90	- —
dlvd., N.Y.	3.25	- —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs.	3.60	- —
dlvd., N.Y.	3.35	- —
Potato, dom., bgs.	.04½	- .05½
import, bgs.	No price	
Rice, bbls.	.07½	- .08½
Sweetpotato, bgs.	.06¼	Nom.
bbls.	.07	Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.	.05	- —
Starch, iodide, bots.	1.87	- —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.	.35	- .40
Stearin, oleo, bbls.	.06¼	- .06⅝
Stillingia root, bls.	.07¼	- .08
Stoneroot, bls.	.07½	- .08
Storax, cs.	.75	- .80
Stramonium leaves, bls.	.45	- .50
Strontium bromide, cns.	.53	- .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls.	No prices	
tech., 99-100%, precip., bbls., lb.	.25	Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.	.22	- .26
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	3.06	- —
jars, 25 lbs.	3.00	- —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb.	.07¾	- —
25 bbls. and over.	.08¼	- —
1-24 bbls. and over.	.08¾	- —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	3.75	- 4.00
Strolyl acetate, bots.	3.10	- 3.20

Soda, Hyposul.—Sulphonmeth.

Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	.80	- —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	.75	- —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	.83	- —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	.79	- —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	.80	- —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	.79	- —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	.91	- —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	.73	- —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	.80	- —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	.50	- —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.	.40	- —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works.	.45	- —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.	.40	- —
Sugar coloring, bbls.	.75	- 1.45
Milk, bbls., c.l.	.16	- —
l.c.l., 10 or over.	.17	- —
less than 10.	.18	- —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots.	1.70	- —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb.	1.25	- —
100 lbs.	1.30	- —
25-lb. lots.	1.45	- —
Sulfapyridine, powd., for hospitals, 5-grain bots.	1.25	- —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	6.75	- 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	6.25	- —

HORSE (power) CAVALRY!

Suppose someone who lived forty or fifty years ago—say one of the founders of Mathieson—could pay us a visit today. And suppose we could show him the sights of 1941—what do you think would interest the old gentleman most? If he were one of the pioneers who founded Mathieson, we believe he would be most interested in the revolutionary changes wrought by chemical progress and in the part his successors have played in building the present-day America. We would go about telling him the story as we tell it in this series of advertisements.

● "Boots and saddles" is pretty much a thing of the past in today's Army, Mr. M.! Instead, it's—"Turn 'em Over!"—and thousands of horsepower spring to life, waiting to move the tanks and trucks and combat cars of today's mechanized cavalry into action. And, of course, the fodder for these thousands of "horses" is high-octane gasoline, product of the great American petroleum industry.

In the refining end of this vast industry Mathieson Chemicals play an important part—caustic soda and soda ash as petroleum treating reagents, bicarbonate of soda for fire-foam systems, anhydrous ammonia for refrigeration and for combatting corrosion in refinery equipment, chlorine and hypochlorite for sweetening distillates. Then, too, the new mechanized "horses" of the Army must have tires, glass, oil and grease, plastic and metal parts, lacquer finishes and lamp filaments. In the manufacture or processing of all of these materials you will find one or more Mathieson Chemicals.

But helping to "keep 'em turning over" is not a new role for Mathieson Chemicals—it's a job they've been doing in the chemical-consuming industries of America for nearly half a century.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS

SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . LIQUID CHLORINE . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.)
60 E. 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sulphur—Yellow Mer. Oxide

Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. steamer, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
Flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
Flour, comm'l., bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
Refined, cast, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
bbls., c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., mine..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
roll, bgs., c.l., mine....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Sulphur, chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s....ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, 42° bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
51° bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06½- .07
medium, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
poultry, Argentine.....lb. .0465- .0495
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto., ton. 8.50 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 8.00 - —
triple, 40-49%, a.p.a., bulk, fob. Balto..unit-ton. .68 - —

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Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N. Y., fibrous, 98-94%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.14.00 -16.00
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 -18.00
98-96%, 325 mesh, c.l., mills, ton.15.00 -17.00
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 -19.00
98-99½%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25 -17.25
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 -19.25
96-96½%, 325 mesh, bgs., l.c.l., ton.17.25 -19.25
90.85-99.95%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.17.00 -19.00
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Ohio, flake, type grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills...ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse....ton.25.00 - —
Imp., Canad., bgs., c.l., mills, ton. No prices
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton. No prices
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival..ton. No prices
ex whse.....ton. No prices
2, bgs, ex dock, arrival..ton. No prices
Tallow, extra, loose.....lb. .05¼- —
special, loose.....lb. .05½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
50% (49% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
kegs.....keg. 6.00 - 8.00
Tankage, fertilizer, animal, dom., grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 2.50 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 2.40 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 2.35 & .10
high-grade, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports, January shipments, unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb. .03 - .05
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .24 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. B. cities..gal. .27 - —
ports.....gal. .35 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.....gal. .31 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Tartar emetic, tech., fine granular or powd., bbls., 5 or more, lb. .42½- —
less than 5.....lb. .43 - —
USP, powd, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Terebene, cns.....lb. .75 - .85
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Terpin hydrate, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .26 - —
dms.....lb. .28 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .06 - .06½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .31½- —
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .18 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine, dms.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Sodiosalicylate, cns.....lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms.....lb. 1.95 Nom.
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.31 - 2.36
Thiamine hydrochloride, cns.gram. .80 - .92
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Spanish, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 2.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd.....lb. .47½- .48
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .38½- .39
Metal, Straits.....lb. .51¼- —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No price
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. .26 - .26½
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .13¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .14¼- —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .16½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .14 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .14¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .14½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .13¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .16½- —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .18½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .16 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .16½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .16½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .14¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .14½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .14¾- —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery. lb. .14½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .14¾- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
under 50 pounds.....lb. .06½- —
bbls., c.l., (20 tons).....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .85 - .90
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1° nitration, dms., returnable. gal. .33½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .28½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28½- —
Tonga vine, F. bls.....lb. .65 - .70
root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .70 - .85
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
Triamylamine, l.c.l., works....lb. .90 - —
Tributylamine, l.c.l., dms..... works..lb. .70 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .42 - —
cns., works.....lb. .46 - .48
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
tanks .....lb. .06½- —
Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., works., frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del.; Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .40½- .51½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
tech., dms.....lb. .22 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½- —
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .25½- .36½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.05 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal powd., 99%, dms., works..lb. No prices
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .07¾- .08
Madras, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .07¾
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .45½- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock.....gal. .47½- —
5 ex dock.....gal. .49½- —
wood, dest., dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.....gal. .30 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .33 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., Searsport, Me., Norfolk, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, Gulfport, New Orleans..ton.85.00 - —
5 tons, f.o.b. Baltimore, Boston, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del..ton.85.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Newark, New York, Philadelphia, ton.91.00 - —
any quantity, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.85.00 - —
import, 46% N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea-ammonia, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports.ton.57.48 - —
bags, same basis.....ton.59.40 - —
45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, bls.....lb. Nominal
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No price
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No price
Vanadium pentoxide, C.P., bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb.10.00 Nom.
Mexican, tins.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
South American, tins.....lb. 9.00 Nom.
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 5.75 Nom.
Oleoresin, bots.....lb.No quotations
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins. lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex guaiacol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
ex lignin, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
tree.....lb. .19 - .22
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.38.50 -40.50
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04¼- .04¼
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries: 160-165, amber.. lb. .15½- —
160-165, black.....lb. .14 - —
160-165, white.....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
180-185, black.....lb. .16 - —
180-185, white.....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, import, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., lb. .38 - .40
cake, cs.....lb. .39 - .41
discs, cs.....lb. .40 - .42
yellow, crude, Africa, 10-bg. lots..lb. .30 Nom.
1 bg.....lb. .30½ Nom.
Brazil, bgs., 5-ton lots.lb. .31 - .32
1 ton.....lb. .31½- .32½
500 lbs.....lb. .32 - .33
100 lbs.....lb. .32½- .33
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .35 - .36
candelilla, bgs, 1 ton.....lb. .20¼- .20¾
Jobbing lots.....lb. .20¾- .21½
Carnauba, No. 3 chalky, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .57 - .58
5 bgs.....lb. .57½- .58
1 bg.....lb. .58 - .59
N. C., 2, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .64 - .65
N. C., 3, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .60 - .61
5 bgs.....lb. .60½- .61½
1 bg.....lb. .61 - .62
refined, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
yellow, No. 1, bgs, ton....lb. .68 - .69
5 bgs.....lb. .68½- .69½
1 bg.....lb. .69 - .70
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
Ceresin, dom., 138°, 140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .11 - .11¼
jobbing lots.....lb. .12 - .12½
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13 - .13½
jobbing lots.....lb. .14 - .14½
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .14 - .14½
jobbing lots.....lb. .15 - .15½
Japan, cs.....lb. .16½- .17
Montan, bgs., c.l.....lb. No prices
5 tons.....lb. No prices
less than 1 ton.....lb. No prices
Ozokerite, hard, green congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. No prices
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No prices
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. No prices
Wax, Ozokerite, snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No prices
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No prices
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
cakes, cs.....lb. .25 - .26
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .07 - .08
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.54 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l, dry-grd., bip. bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.00 -26.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 -18.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -20.00
wet-grnd., bip. bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.50 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -23.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, bip. bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -18.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -19.00
extra bolted, bip. bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.23.00 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.24.00 -25.00
Paris white, bip. bgs., c.l., works. ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -27.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.23.00 -28.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.00 -25.10
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 -26.50
limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bags, c.l. ton. 9.65 - —
200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 8.60 - —
90% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 6.25 - —
gilders, bgs. (extra), c.l., works, ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works..ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
wet-grd., limestone, gilders, extra, bgs., c.l., works. ton.12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .07 - .08
roased, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
roased, green, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, tax extra, bbls..gal. .40 - .45
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 60 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y...ton.24.00 -25.00
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.26.00 -28.00
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Levant, bgs.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
tanks, W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works, gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works, gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .39 - —
8°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .45 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .46 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .25 - .30

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Yellow, arsenic sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .55 - —
bottles, same basis.....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis.....lb. .55 - —
Cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, all shades, bbls., 1 ton, works, frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .55 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .60 - —
Sulphide, orange, bbls., works, lb. .75 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd., No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .13½- —
open order.....lb. .14½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).

Yellow ocher, Amer., golden A, bbls., works..lb. .06½- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .04½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .05¾- —
yellow A, bbls., works....lb. .02¼- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
D, bbls., works.....lb. .0195- —
E, bbls., works.....lb. .01775- —
F, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
G, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
H, bbls., works.....lb. .01¾- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans for import..lb. .02475 Nom.
New York (f.o.b.)..lb. .02¾ Nom.
Philadelphia for import..lb. .02¾ Nom.
ex dock San Pedro, San Francisco..lb. .0290 Nom.
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02575 Nom.
New York.....lb. .02¾ Nom.
Phila., for import...lb. .02¾ Nom.
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03½ Nom.
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03 Nom.
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02725 Nom.
ex whse., Indianapolis, Kan. City, Milwaukee, St. Louis..lb. .03¾ Nom.
New York.....lb. .03 Nom.
Pittsburgh.....lb. .03¼ Nom.
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03¾ Nom.
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03¼ Nom.
f.o.b. N.Y., from dock..lb. .02¾ Nom.
from whse.....lb. .03½ Nom.
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts..lb. .16 - —
open order.....lb. .16 - —
Navy specification type, contracts..lb. .16 - —
open order.....lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls....lb. .17 - .18
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 3.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .20 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd., lb. .15 - .16
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .32½- —
25 lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
kgs.....lb. .34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
USP, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .26 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. .31 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l. divd.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
Iodide, N. F., bots.....lb. 4.35 - —
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Meta (see daily quotations in Market report).
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, coml., lead free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .09¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09¾- —
bbls., c.l., divd...lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .09¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09¾- —
bbls., c.l., divd...lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .09¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09¾- —
55%, bgs., c.l., divd.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
bbls., c.l., divd...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06 - —
Pac. cst..lb. .0606- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
bbls., c.l., divd, except Pac. Cst..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst...lb. .06½- —
bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —

Zinc, oxide, French process, red seal, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., divd., except Pac. cts..lb. .09½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09½- —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb. No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse..lb. No prices
white, seal, cks., ex whse..lb. No prices
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .24½- .27½
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls..lb. .10 - —
precip., dms., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .23 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .24 - —
less than 1,000 lbs..lb. .25 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Zinc sulphate, flake, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), divd..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
bbls., c.l., 20 bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., divd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .05½- —
calcium pigments, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., divd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .05½- —
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .05¾- —
Sulphocarbonate, NF, bbls., dms..lb. .24 - .30
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., divd., except Pac. cst..lb. .05¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .05¾- —

Yellow, Ocher-Zirconium

Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins
and other
Branded Paint Materials
(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the Mar. 3 issue; the next printing will be in the Apr. 7 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials market which begins on page 37.

LIQUID UVERSOLS

HARSHAW NAPHTHENATE TYPE DRIERS

Uversols are:—

1. **Established driers of high metallic content. Metals in Uversols are in a soluble form and completely available for drying purposes.**
2. **Uniform in composition, free of insoluble residue, light in color.**
3. **Aids to economy in storage, handling and formulation. Liquid Uversols may be added to your formulas at room temperature.**
4. **Readily soluble in mineral spirits, drying oils and varnishes.**

Standardize your processes and products with Uversols . . . Cobalt, Lead, Manganese, Zinc, Aluminum, Calcium, Iron and Combinations.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.

Offices and Laboratories: Cleveland, Ohio

QUALITY PRODUCTS SINCE 1892

New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, East Liverpool, Los Angeles, San Francisco

Works at Cleveland and Elyria, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pa.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Vol. 139 March 10, 1941 Number 10

Nature's Goods Are Diversified

Synthetic chemistry can replace natural materials; applied chemistry in many ways can find new uses for natural materials and new materials for necessary utilization. The combination of these potentialities is what makes chemistry so important in the economic emergencies of current times. It is impossible to say in which of the two directions the application of chemistry in research and technic can or will be of the greater service to mankind. It is certain that the aggregate service will be great, because that has already been demonstrated, and chemists have just begun to fight.

There are a thousand research projects in course directed as always to the development of new or better materials for industry and for everyday use. For many years research has flourished chiefly in the field of organic synthesis, shifting about from coaltar to petroleum as its bases and visiting now and then with gratifying results the boundless field of living plant or animal materials. All human needs have been mitigated by this research, and many new human benefits have been provided.

In goodly part chemical research has been more scientific than commercial in its purposes; largely it has been, as popularly styled, "pure"—although that term is not of happy choice. Today, and since late yesterday, there is a trend, largely enforced by circumstances, to bend research more directly to the growing needs of industry and commerce, to the maintenance of a satisfactory national economic program and standard. World disturbances throw industry and commerce out of gear. Chemistry is one of the most reliable, as well as potent, agencies with whose assistance industry may be restored to good working order.

Synthesis will serve in large measure. But, there is promise too in discovery and development in the fields of natural materials. This is why this year's chemurgic conference will have a stronger and wider appeal to those who primarily need suitable materials and, secondly, need new materials, and are content if need be to be patient in respect of the time when they can get better materials.

Paint Problems and Promises

The paint industry (including varnish, lacquer, and all other related coatings) is expecting 1941 to show a substantial increase in consumption of its products. This expectation runs especially in the channel of trade sales, rather than in the field of industrial consumption, and is the more uplifting because trade sales have not shown the progress of industrial sales in recent years. The paint industry expects the public to devote a fairly large portion of its expected increase in earnings to the application of paint. It has set out to develop the germ of consciousness to that end.

The paint industry has some possible problems in the meeting of the larger demands which it expects. There are numerous paint materials (including lacquer materials especially) which may be drafted in the same form or in that of the parental metals for the service of national defense. Such possibilities supplement the problems already present and currently increasing with respect to adequate supplies of oils and resins and other commonly used materials procured in the Orient. Transportation facilities from those parts are daily lessening.

In addition to existing and potential needs to look for new materials and particularly to work out their satisfactory formulation, the paint industry has some more or less new needs to meet in the way of coatings for newly developing surfaces: construction materials are not immune from the change-compelling influence of defensive preparation.

There are, for one thing, these new "cotton houses." A paint material (synthetic resin) is used to cotton-coat the units of this edifice. But, the main problem is in properly finishing the cotton surface. Textile wall surfaces are not new—neither have they been finished with any degree of originality. Oleoresinous coatings spoil the texture of many such surfaces. So, will the new "cotton houses" be painted or stained, dyed or finished with an entirely new medium? The paint industry's answer to that question may mean much to it. The "official" program calls for the use of synthetic resin-bound plastic paints. Whatever their utility value or convenience, such coatings cannot be said to exhaust the esthetic possibilities of such decorative work. The matter deserves attention.

Attention is also emphasized with respect to the development of better-looking finishes for concrete, stucco, and brick surfaces. A new poured concrete house is being offered, a three-room cottage which can be put up in less than a half-hour. An ordinary paint job makes concrete or brick look like sheet-iron imitations. The paint industry has done considerable toward retaining the original texture of such surfaces, but it still falls short of making government lighthouse whitewash a real, any-color, nondisguising coating for masonry and similarly appearing surfaces.

—O-P-D—

Latin American Lauric Oils

Whether the newly mentioned coyol palm of Mexico is the same as the cohune palm (*Attalea cohune*) which has been described in the technical literature and is native to an extensive area of Central America, is really an academic question. The interesting aspect of the coyol palm is that it, as does the cohune palm, produces two lauric oils quite similar to palm oil, palmkernel oil, and coconut oil and gives, therefore, a promise of relief from the growing stringency of supplies of that group of specially useful oils.

The cohune palm—if it be different—also is a promise in that direction, but both trees need development as suppliers of oils. The harvesting of the fruits and the making and marketing of the oils require a further degree of mechanization to be commercially satisfactory. This is one of the lines of cooperation which can mean something in the development of stable inter-American trade.

United States businessmen will do well to enter earnestly into Latin American industrial developments. The vegetable oil field is promising of development in which politics need not and should not be a partner.

—O-P-D—

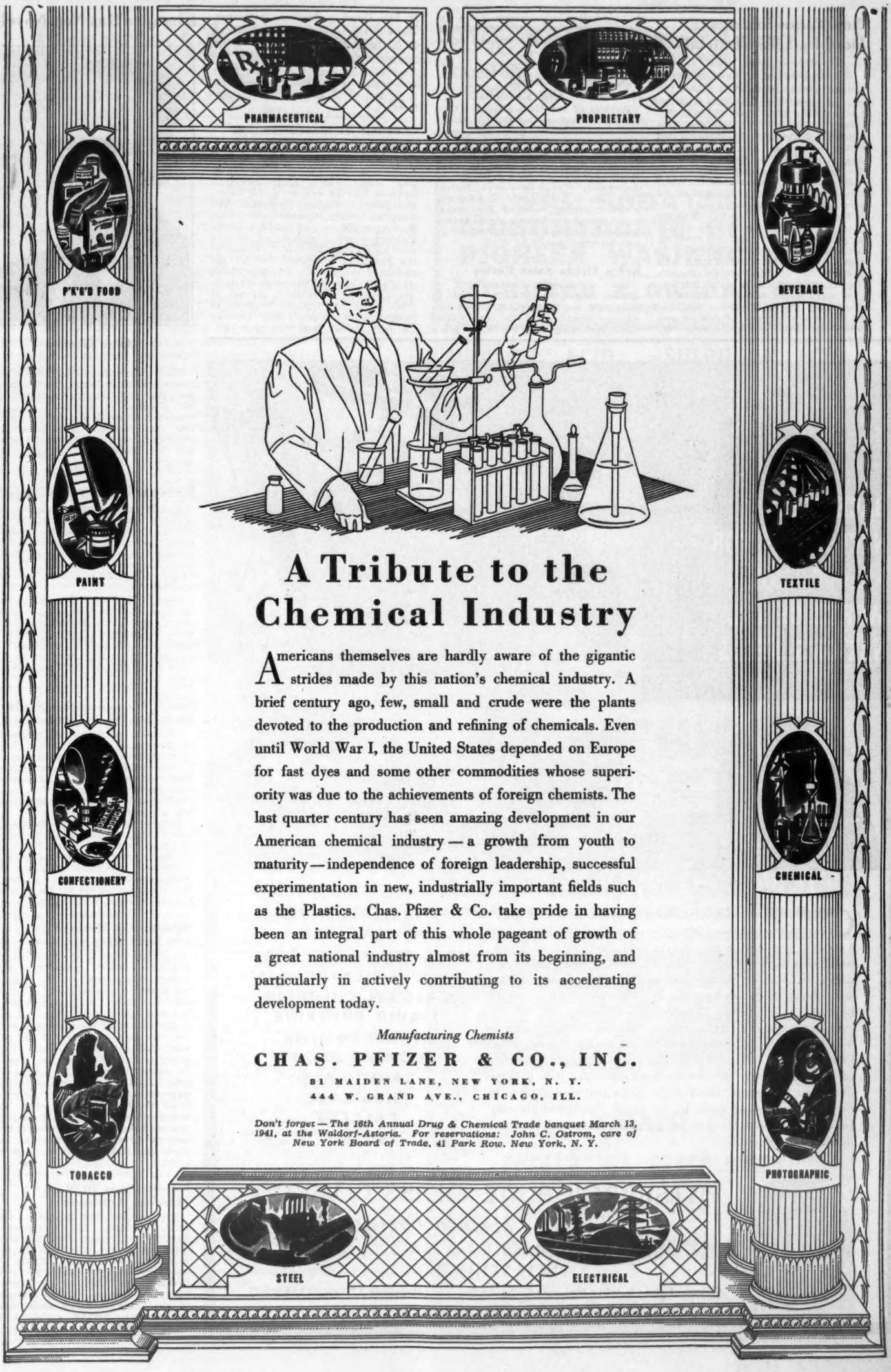
Consumer Counsel Helps

An excellent example of what can be done for mutual benefit by properly utilized cooperation of distributors and consumers is offered by the program recently formulated by the New York Conference on Instalment Selling, an organization composed of retail dealers and trade organizations and various organizations interested chiefly in social advancement. This program calls for the construction and furtherance of legislation which will enable and compel instalment sellers to exercise an effective method of self-regulation.

The instalment conference started out on its program with a frank admission that regulation of this method of selling was necessary. This was followed by a declaration that conditions which had given rise to public criticism and to litigation had been markedly improved. Credit for this was given to efforts in self-regulation, but it is to be inferred from the context that the recent approval by the Supreme Court of the United States of an order of the Federal Trade Commission striking at certain misrepresentations of the interest charges in partial payments was not without influence. Be that as it may, the noteworthy thing is the agreeing of sellers, buyers, and financing companies that self-regulation is necescsary if governmental control is to be avoided, and is desirable for that very reason.

Furtherance of legislation was decided upon as necessary for the control of the recalcitrant minority which could not be reformed by self-control because that particular group did not desire to be controlled. Recognition of that fact is a notable manifestation of business wisdom. All too commonly business groups, organized or not, bring upon themselves undeserved universal condemnation because they tolerate malpractices by a few of their members.

It is difficult to say which of the two achievements indicated by the instalment conference's program is the more commendable—whether this is the recognition of the need for effective regulation of instalment practices, or is the inclusion of consumer groups in the counseling for dealers' welfare. Both achievements are deserving of more general seeking among businessmen. It may be declared that the including of consumers for advice and counsel in conference on the equal footing of men and women will enable sellers — and producers — to go farther and to do better in promotion of their own lasting welfare.



A Tribute to the Chemical Industry

Americans themselves are hardly aware of the gigantic strides made by this nation's chemical industry. A brief century ago, few, small and crude were the plants devoted to the production and refining of chemicals. Even until World War I, the United States depended on Europe for fast dyes and some other commodities whose superiority was due to the achievements of foreign chemists. The last quarter century has seen amazing development in our American chemical industry — a growth from youth to maturity — independence of foreign leadership, successful experimentation in new, industrially important fields such as the Plastics. Chas. Pfizer & Co. take pride in having been an integral part of this whole pageant of growth of a great national industry almost from its beginning, and particularly in actively contributing to its accelerating development today.

Manufacturing Chemists

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.

81 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
444 W. GRAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Don't forget — The 16th Annual Drug & Chemical Trade banquet March 13, 1941, at the Waldorf-Astoria. For reservations: John C. Ostrom, care of New York Board of Trade, 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

New Cleansing Agent Doubles Life of Metals

Wyandotte, Mich., Mar. 1, 1941

Development of a new cleansing agent which is expected to double the life of certain metals was reported today by the J. B. Ford Company, in whose laboratories the detergent was made. Aluminum and light metal alloys are given greater protection against corrosion by bathing them in the solution, the company stated. It also was pointed out that the new agent will be vital in protection of strategic defense metals.

The unpatented chemical formula was described as a refinement of detergents previously used for cleaning metals, plus some new chemicals. It was explained that the detergent bath precedes the finishing process, removing lubricants used in metal fabrication and foreign matter which might cause rust. The new solution was held to increase adherence of plating and allow the metal finish to stick. By doing a better job of cleaning, the detergent gives these metals greater wearing qualities and reduces rejections for defects, it was said.

U.S. Feldspar Bond Holders to Get Payment

Holders of the U. S. Feldspar Corporation's first mortgage 7% bonds, due November 15, 1934, have been notified that a distribution at rate of $5.16 per $1,000 bond be made upon presentation of bonds at Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, for endorsement. Funds have been derived from sale at foreclosure of property, which formerly secured the bonds, and certain obsolete machinery. Amount realized was $2,574 net, which was believed would be final.

Kelco Holds Sales Parley

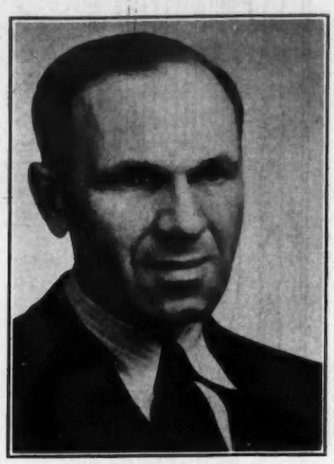
Kelco Company, manufacturer of sodium alginate products, used as stabilizers and suspending and emulsifying agents, held its mid-Winter managers' meeting at the Kelco plant in San Diego, California, last week. Those attending the meeting included H. C. Green and D. E. Clark, who are located in San Diego; W. R. Kiely and Alex Kleerup from New York; R. O. Davison and J. C. Reisinger from Chicago; and H. T. Raup from Los Angeles.

Chemical Element Detection Method Discussed by Roe

Baltimore, Mar. 3, 1941

The discovery and development of new and more highly sensitive methods for the detection and determination of chemical elements and compounds were reported by Dr. John H. Roe, professor of chemistry at the University of Virginia, at today's meeting of the Maryland section of the American Chemical Society. An authority in his field, Dr. Roe's talk, which he titled "Inorganic Analysis with Organic Reagents," proved of great value to members engaged in analytical procedure. The meeting was held at John Hopkins University.

Klemper Has New Novel



John Klemper

Who has completed his third novel—"Another Night, Another Day," published by Scribner's March 10. Mr. Klemper is associated with the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, this city. His latest novel is a story of modern marriage. His others are "No Stork at Nine" and "Once Around the Block."

Research Chem. Wanted

The Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry are seeking qualified research chemists having investigative experience involving the use of recently developed techniques and instruments. Salaries range from $2,600 to $5,600 a year, less retirement deduction.

Applications will be rated as received at the United States Civil Service Commission's Washington office until December 31, 1941. Further information and application forms may be obtained at any first- or second-class post office, or from the commission.

Match Manufacturing Study Made by Trade Commission

A report on "Match Manufacturing Corporations," in the Federal Trade Commission's project for the collection of annual financial reports from a large number of industrial corporations operating in many of the principal industries of the United States, has been issued.

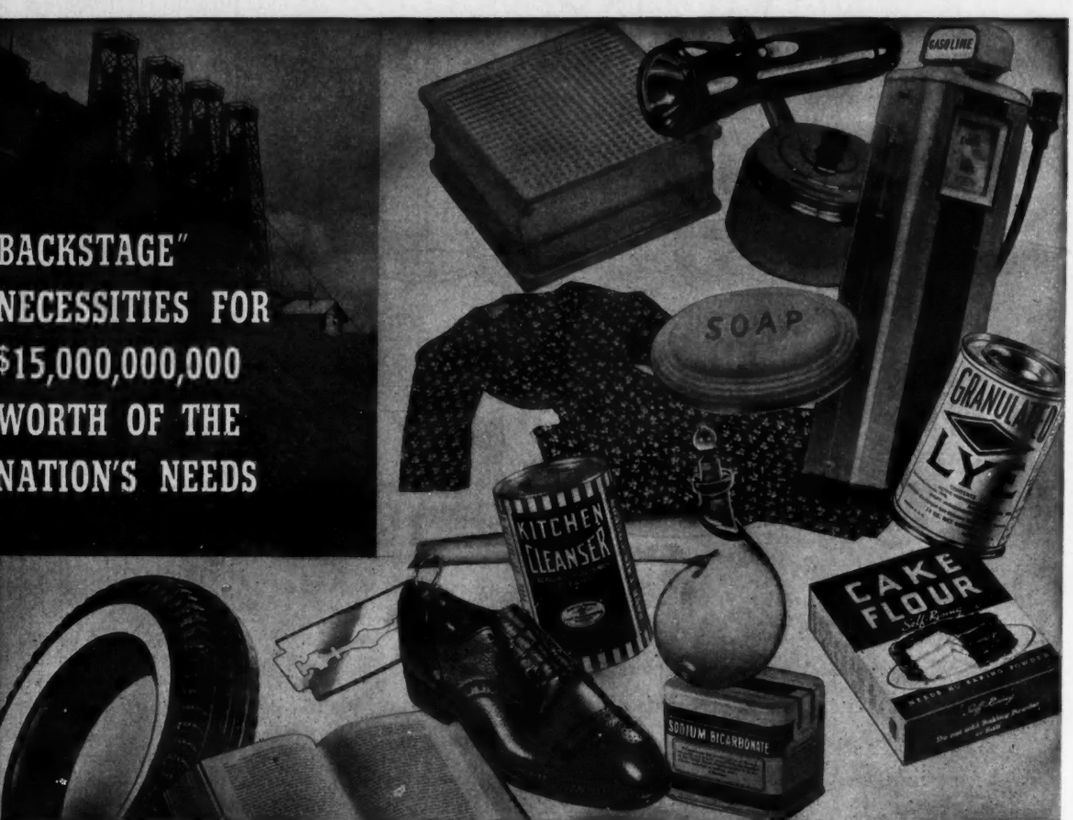
The seven corporations whose financial reports are combined represent seven of the more important concerns in this industry from the standpoint of investment and value of goods sold. A limited number of copies of the full report are available at the office of the commission, Washington.

Signode Co. Marketing New Steel Strap Stretcher

A stretching tool for steel strapping shipments, which embodies a completely new gripper action principle has been made available by Signode Steel Strapping Company, Chicago. In this tool, the gripper jaws are located in the bottom of the front base of the tool—the strap is gripped at the edges—so that the foot or base of the stretcher is not under the strap in the tensioning operation. It is possible with this new stretcher to apply strap of wide and heavy gauges to small bundles of steel rounds, flats, hexagons, and other non-compressible commodities with considerable tightness as all slack is eliminated since there is no stretcher foot under the strap.

National Box to Mark Thirtieth Anniversary

The National Box & Lumber Company, Newark, will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary in April and at the same time will observe the fifty-seventh birthday of its founder and president, Charles Lefkowitz. The company manufactures its patented "Hercules" carboy box for shipments of chemicals, beverage cases, crates and shooks, roofing materials and other specialties.



COLUMBIA alkalies and related products are "backstage" materials—and most important ones. They help keep nearly 3,000,000 people at work, making over fifteen billion dollars' worth of glass, soap, paper, rubber, textiles, dyestuffs and other chemicals. Without the homely products such as ours, many, many things the nation wears and uses for work and play couldn't be available so plentifully. Some couldn't be made at all.

Of necessity our products must be produced in huge quantities—and reasonably. But that's not the only reason our Barberton, Ohio plant has become one of the country's important sources of alkalies. Industry has learned from experience that we produce these "backstage" materials by the carload as carefully as if they were made—and used—by the ounce. You'll like the way Columbia products—backed by Columbia Technical Service—do their job for you.

If it's a Columbia Product—
you're sure it's the best

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
SODIUM BICARBONATE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
LIQUID CHLORINE
HENNIG PURIFIER
MODIFIED SODAS
CAUSTIC ASH
PHOSFLAKE
CALCENE
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PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
Columbia Chemical Division
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NEW YORK, N.Y.

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Heavy Chemicals

Tight Situation Prevails in Many Items But Shortages Few —Export License Control for England and Ireland Removed —Copper Acetate and Lead Silicate Prices Advanced

Shipments continued at a good pace in the market for heavy chemicals last week. Sellers were finding it increasingly difficult to supply all the demands. With few exceptions no actual shortage existed; however, a tight situation was prevalent in a great many items. Producers discouraged efforts to place forward commitments wherever possible. A closer cooperation was also noticeable in supplying defense requirements. Magnesium was added to the mandatory priority list as a material essential to the national defense. Price movements were confined to an advance in lead silicate and copper acetate.

In an effort to expedite the shipments of essential materials to Great Britain, the export control administration has removed the need of licenses to England and Northern Ireland. This will relieve the necessity of obtaining permits for such materials as ammonia, chlorine, manganese and many other chemicals and raw materials subject to export regulation. Earlier in the year the arrangement was initiated by allowing blanket shipments to Canada. On the other hand, the list of products subject to export control has been broadened and requirements stiffened where they apply to other countries. Exports of industrial chemicals during January totaled $5,106,000, compared with $4,206,000 in January, 1939, according to the Department of Commerce.

While the market for potash permanganate was regarded as tight, no actual shortage was evident. Domestic consumers received sufficient quantities against contracts to satisfy their needs. However, no export business was accepted. Most of the transactions in the outside market were traceable to Japanese permanganate imported to this country in bond, and reexported. Exports are subject to a license, except to countries where a blanket agreement prevails.

Price Changes

Advanced

Copper acetate, 2c. per lb.
Lead silicate, 21 pts. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
158.2	158.2	158.2	150.6

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Alums. — Demand steady. Prices without change and firm.

Alumina Hydrate.—Moderate demand for light and heavy grades. Prices remain the same.

Alumina Sulphate. — Withdrawals steady against contracts. Prices rule firm.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Market firm, and activity along seasonal lines.

Ammonia, Aqua. — Demand good. Prices unchanged and tone firm.

Ammonia Bicarbonate. — Commitments routine. Quotations lack change.

Ammonia Bifluoride.—Buying irregular, while tone was one of firmness.

Ammonia Nitrate.—Good inquiry. Prices display firmness.

Ammonia Persulphate.—The call usually made up of small lots. No change in prices.

Ammonia Silicofluoride. — Market position tight, and inquiries fairly steady.

Ammonia Sulphide. — Shipments moderately active. No change disclosed in the prices.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Withdrawals held steady. Prices underwent no change and tone was firm.

Antimony.—Business usually confined to case lots. Domestic spot price unaltered.

Antimony Oxide.—Consumers made fair size replacements. A steady to firm price tone prevailed.

Arsenic.—Movement of white was moderately active. No change in prices, and tone firm.

Barium Carbonate.—No new price developments. Business steady.

Barium Chloride.—Dealings routine against contracts. Prices rule unchanged.

Barium Dioxide.—Purchases irregular. Prices remain the same.

Barium Hydrate.—The call was irregular, while prices held firm.

Barium Nitrate.—Inquiries and shipments steady. Prices firm.

Bleaching Powder. — Shipments moved against contracts in sufficient quantities to keep market in firm position.

Calcium Acetate.—Transactions routine. Prices failed to change.

Calcium Carbide.—Domestic and export inquiries well sustained. Prices unchanged.

Calcium Chloride.—Demand for ice control, concrete curing and other purposes held up well, and prices remain unaltered.

Carbon Bisulphide. — Steady movement. Pricewise a firm tone predominated.

Carbon Dioxide.—Prices unchanged and firm. Satisfactory demand.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Business well sustained. Prices firm.

Chlorine.—Volume of business remained at high levels. No change occurred in the quotations.

Cobalt Oxide.—Business restricted to regular channels as a rule. Not much outside interest. Prices unchanged and firm.

Copper.—Producers allocating metal at 12c. per pound, while custom smelters quoted 12½c. Export remained quiet in a range of 10½c. to 12c. per pound. Available supplies of domestic copper for rest of year indicate a shortage based on probable consumption. Metal reserve Corp. has started allocation of governmental reserves for national defense purposes.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Association meetings:—

Purchasing Agents Ass'n, May 26-29, Chicago.
Insecticide, Disinfectant Mfrs., June 9-10, Chicago.

BORAX—TECHNICAL GRADE
Powder and Fine Granular
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
Unrefined
Pacific Crystals
Laundry Soda
SODA ASH
Light and Dense
PACIFIC ALKALI COMPANY
523 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
PIONEER WASHING SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO.
70 PINE STREET Phone Digby 4-2181 NEW YORK CITY

MURIATIC ACID
CARBOYS—TANK TRUCKS
SULPHURIC ACID
CARBOYS—DRUMS—TANK TRUCKS
AQUA AMMONIA
CARBOYS — DRUMS TANK TRUCKS
ACETIC ACID
TANK CARS—TANK TRUCKS —BARRELS
LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA
DRUMS
TANK TRUCKS
SODIUM ACETATE
A. H. MATHIEU & COMPANY
7-11 Getty Avenue Paterson, N. J.
Telephone SHerwood 2-3080-1-2

SODIUM SULPHIDE
BARIUM CARBONATE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BLANC FIXE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM OXIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
Manufactured by
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA.

Turner CHEMICALS
BROMINE
PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE
PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE
MAJOR and MINOR BROMIDES
JOSEPH TURNER & COMPANY
RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

MARINCO BRAND

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PRODUCTS CORPORATION
(formerly) **MARINE CHEMICALS COMPANY**

Original Producers of
MAGNESIUM SALTS
Directly from **SEA WATER**

A dependable source of supply for
MAGNESIUM CARBONATES
HYDROXIDES, OXIDES
U.S.P. and Special Grades

Main Office, Plant and Laboratories
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK OFFICE: Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc. 260 West Broadway
CHICAGO OFFICE: Harry Holland & Son, Inc. 400 W. Madison St.
ST. LOUIS OFFICE: G. S. Robins & Co. 126 Chouteau Ave.

BARIUM HYDRATE and POROUS BARIUM OXIDE (Monoxide)
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Dept. A, Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co. *Send for informative booklet*

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FORMIC ACID
85% AND 90% STRENGTHS
Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.
Write for Victor Chemical Catalog
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PM Since 1905

PHOSPHORUS (Yellow) Produced in our own electric furnace using phosphate rock from our own mines.
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Pure Food Grade. Made from high quality elemental phosphorus.
"ELECTROPHOS". A superior quality of triple superphosphate of approximately 48% available P_2O_5. Almost white in appearance.
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Carbide and Carbon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
624 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Copper Salts.—Heavy inquiry for most copper derivatives, especially carbonate and oxides of copper. Prices for acetate advanced 2c., ranging from 24c. to 26c. per pound.

Copper Sulphate. — Demand from commercial channels good; agricultural movement expected shortly. Satisfactory export inquiry. Prices firm.

Copperas.—Shipments confined to regular consuming sources. Prices lack change.

Feldspar.—Business moderate. Pricewise a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Fluorspar.—A fairly steady demand remained in evidence. Prices without change.

Glauber's Salt.—Withdrawals held steady, and market was firm.

Lead Acetate.—Market a routine affair, with prices unchanged.

Lead Silicate.—Price advanced 21 points, making 5 ton shipments in bags $6.59 per 100 pounds and less than 5 tons $7.01 per 100 pounds.

Lime.—Movement was steady to various consuming channels. Prices firm.

Magnesite.—Market position tight, inquiries exceed available supplies.

Manganese Dioxide. — Business usually confined to regular contract shipments. Prices rule firm.

Molybdenum Metal Powder.—Inquiries and shipments steady. Prices firm.

Nickel Salts.—Inquiries by far exceeded supplies, and shipments continued to fall behind. Prices unchanged and firm.

Phosphorus.—Domestic sellers limited selling of red material to regular accounts; moderate interest in yellow. Prices firm.

Potash Carbonate.—A good volume of business was consummated against contracts. Prices lacked any change.

Potash, Caustic.—Consumers made steady replacements to keep market in strong position.

Potash Chlorate.—Offerings limited to regular domestic sources. Business in outside market quiet.

Potash Cyanide.—Market a routine affair. Prices without change.

Potash Metabisulphite. — Takings conservative. Prices were nominal.

Potash Permanganate. — Market position tight; no shortage, however; domestic contract consumers taken care of. Little export business accepted.

Salt. — Movement continued steady. Prices unchanged and tone firm.

Saltcake.—Demand sufficient to absorb most available domestic material. Prices nominal.

Saltpeter. — Business moderately active and prices without change.

Soda Acetate.—Dealings along routine lines. Prices rule unchanged.

Soda Ash.—A satisfactory demand prevailed from all directions. Prices without alteration.

Soda Bicarbonate. — Withdrawals moderate and steady. Prices remain the same.

Soda Bisulphite. — Good demand. Prices held at previous levels.

Soda, Caustic.—A broader demand was evident in most directions. Prices held unchanged.

Soda Chlorate.—Policy of limited business to regular channels continued; not much activity took place in outside market.

Soda Cyanide.—Active demand continued. Prices unchanged and firm.

Soda Fluoride.—Purchases irregular. Prices steady to firm.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Takings moderate and quotations lacked change.

Soda Hyposulphite. — Withdrawals moderately active. Prices unaltered.

Soda Metasilicate.—A fairly steady interest prevailed to keep market in firm position.

Soda Nitrite. — The call remained steady and market firm.

Soda Phosphate.—Market retained its firm tone and buying was moderately active.

Soda Pyrophosphate. — Quotations unchanged and firm. Purchases well sustained.

Soda Silicate. — Market received steady support from a number of directions. Prices rule firm.

Soda Silicofluoride.—Supplies limited; sellers restrict offerings to regular channels.

Soda Stannate. — Prices remained unchanged at 33c. to 36c. per pound. Demand steady.

Soda Sulphide.—A steady movement prevailed against contracts. Prices remain firm.

—Continued on page 32

Dr. Pauling Receives W.H. Nichols Medal

—Continued from page 4

Arthur W. Hixson, of Columbia University, chairman of the jury, cited Dr. Pauling, who is forty years old, for his "fundamental inquiry into the nature of the chemical bond." Prof. Paul H. Emmet, of Johns Hopkins University, spoke on "Linus Pauling—The Man," and Prof. J. E. Mayer, of Columbia University, on "The Work of the Medalist." Dr. Pauling delivered the annual medal address on "The Structural Chemistry of the Future."

Linus Pauling and his students started a series of researches which is responsible for most of our present precise quantitative information about the geometry of organic molecules, Professor Mayer said. This information, in turn, he said, has led to revision and improvement in theory.

A new structural chemistry has gone through the first stages of its development during the past twenty years, Dr. Pauling declared, describing two general methods of attack.

The first, Dr. Pauling said, is the accurate experimental determination, by the analysis of band spectra and of x-ray and electron diffraction patterns, of the nuclear configurations of molecules and crystals. This, he explained, has provided a great deal of information about the ways in which atoms are bonded together to produce substances with the great observed variety of chemical and physical properties.

The second general method, Dr. Pauling pointed out, is the development of the theory of the chemical bond and the electronic structure of molecules and crystals, giving an insight into the detailed nature of the forces involved in interatomic interactions.

Chemical Engineers to Hear About Canadian Conditions

"Canada's Industrial Front" will be the subject of an address given before the New York section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, March 26, at 8:00 p.m. at the Chemists Club, this city, by Floyd S. Chalmers, editor of Toronto's *Financial Post*. Mr. Chalmers will analyze the industrial contribution Canada is making in the war; will review the changes that have taken place in Canada's business and economic life, including war finances, and will discuss the manner in which war contracts have been allocated in Canada.

Merck & Co. to Build New Plant in Virginia

—Continued from page 5

This is located between the Shenandoah river and the Norfolk & Western railroad about three miles south of Elkton, Va. On the property is a mountain spring with a daily flow of more than 1,000,000 gallons of cold water suitable for the proposed manufacturing purposes. The location has an additional advantage of being within the defense area suggested by the United States government.

In furtherance of its purpose to provide production facilities in advance of demand for new and important products, Merck & Co. also plans further expansion of its facilities at Rahway, where two factory buildings are now under construction, in addition to the new analytical control building which is nearing completion. No reduction in personnel or operations at the Rahway plant is contemplated. The company now employs about 2,200 men and women, and it is expected that the new Stonewall plant will provide work for about 300 employees.

E. S. Burke, manufacturing agent, this city, is vacationing in West Palm Beach, Fla.

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● Diamond's unique system of Controlled Manufacture enables us to put you and your specific requirements in the number one spot among our "musts". There need be no compromise between what you want and what we can make—for with our closely controlled manufacturing processes, the alkalies you get are exactly what you ordered! And as a corrolary, our deliveries are made when and as promised. You are protected against unexpected delays by our system of Scheduled Deliveries.
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DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY
Pittsburgh and Everywhere

Heavy Chemicals

—*Continued from page 31*

Sulphur, Refined.—Shipments held at favorable levels and market retained its firmness.

Tetrachlorethylene. — Good demand. Prices held firm.

Tin Salts.—Various tin derivatives held unchanged from preceding period. Straits metal was around 51.35c. per pound. World tin production in January was 17,500 long tons, against 15,100 in January, 1940, according to International Tin Research and Development Council. Deliveries to the United States in January were 12,760 tons, against 9,780 a year ago. World's visible supply of tin at end of February totaled 38,308 tons, against 38,584 at end of January, according to private estimate.

Zinc Chloride. — Business usually confined to regular contract accounts. Prices firm.

Zinc Sulphate.—Market tone very firm. Business steady from usual consumers.

Acids

Buying continued at a good pace in the market for mineral acids last week. While some occasional evidence of forward buying was uncovered, in the majority of instances sellers discouraged any stocking up. Defense orders received preference in materials that were considered tight. Demand for chromic was stepped up, with some fears that a priority ruling was in the offering, however, this proved unfounded. Nitric and muriatic were in strong positions. Offerings of oxalic continued limited. Prices held at previous levels, and tone remained firm.

Acetic. — Major consumers made good-size replacements. Price rule unchanged.

Battery.—Market a routine affair. Prices without alteration.

Chromic. — A good demand prevailed, with some evidence of forward buying. Prices firm.

Formic.—Bookings continued steady. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Gallic.—Business lacked broadening, while prices held firm.

Hydrofluoric.—Transactions continued moderate, and tone was firm.

Lactic.—A fairly steady interest prevailed. Prices unchanged and firm.

Muriatic.—Inquiries and shipments remained good. Prices firm.

Naphthenic.—Prices nominal. Usual consumers took most available quantities.

Nitric.—Market position strong, and shipments moved steadily. Prices unchanged.

Oxalic.—Dealings limited to regular accounts against contracts. Prices firm.

Phosphoric. — Buying held steady, and market retained its firmness.

Sulphuric. — Movements continued steady to basic consuming industries. Prices underwent no change, and tone of market was firm.

Baltimore, Mar. 5.—There have been no developments during the past week that might have affected the quotations on sulphuric acid. As far as surface indications show, the situation is just what it has been for some time, with the current nominal quotations still at $12 per ton for 60-degree and at $15 per ton for 66-degree acid. Oleum also holds at the old rate of approximately $17 per ton for 20 percent supplies.

Insecticides

A somewhat better movement was evident to jobbing and dealer channels last week. With the active consuming period near at hand, weather conditions among other factors will have a more direct effect on consumers needs. Export inquiries were only moderate. Prices held at the same levels, and the tone was steady to firm.

Calcium Arsenate.—Movement to dealer channels continued fairly steadily. Prices rule unchanged and firm.

Lead Arsenate.—Steady to firm price tone. Inquiries show improvement.

Nicotine Sulphate.—New business continued light. Prices unaltered.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Shipments moved moderately to jobbing and dealers. Prices unchanged.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Kiln Burnt Hardwood Charcoal for Industrial uses
LUMP - GRANULATED - POWDERED
Willow Charcoal, Lump and Powdered
Inquiries Solicited

Chemurgic Conference Set for March 26-28

—*Continued from page 5*

ter, vice-president of the Goodall Worsted Company, Sanford, Me.

"Distillation of Oils and Fats," D. M. Flick, of Armour & Co., Chicago.

"Mazein Developments," W. B. Newkirk, of the Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Ill.

Thursday, March 27

Chemurgy and Defense

"Drying Oil Requirements," Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

"The Possibility of Vegetable Tanning Materials as a Chemurgic Project," Fred O'Flaherty, director of the department of leather research, University of Cincinnati.

"A Big Field of Small Items: Essential Oils, Spices, Drugs, and Specialties," Dr. Paul Kolachov, research director for Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

"Sulphur Chemurgic Defense," Dr. P. D. Peterson, of the Freeport Sulphur Company, New York.

The Farmer Applies Chemurgy to Cotton

"The Plant Breeder's Part," John W. Oakley, head of the plant breeding department, Robertshaw Plantation, Heathman, Miss.

"The Scientist Helps," Dr. K. L. Hertel, head of physics department of the University of Tennessee.

"As the Plantation Operator Sees It," W. M. Gerrard, general manager of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss.

"It Helps the User," G. M. Tisdale, director of purchases of the U. S. Rubber Company, New York.

The Farmer Attacks His Paint Problem

"The Farmer's Viewpoint," B. G. Perkins, Doane Agricultural Service, St. Louis, Mo.

"The Scientist Lays the Groundwork," A. J. Lewis, head of the paint division, Regional Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory, Urbana, Ill.

"Manufacturing Problems and Plans," Fred A. Lunstedt, of the P. D. George Paint Company, St. Louis, Mo.

"The Farmer Uses the Paint," Walter W. McLaughlin, general manager of the Decatur Farm Management, Inc., Decatur, Ill.

Friday, March 28

9 a.m.

General Session

"Regional Laboratories Progress Report," Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

"Chemurgy in Soil Defense," Eugene M. Poirot, Golden City, Mo.

"Scientific Utilization of Our National Resources," A. V. Ritchie, of The Texas Company, Beacon, N. Y., and H. E. Wood, Schuyler & Hennessy, Chicago.

Soybean Session

"Soybean Proteins," Dr. P. L. Julian, of the Glidden Company, Cleveland.

"How to Keep Up to Date on Soybean Information and Development," George Strayer, executive secretary of the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Soybean Production

"From a Grower's Standpoint," J. B. Edmondson, Clayton, Ind.

"From a University Standpoint," Prof. Keller Beeson, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

"From a Processor's Standpoint," Walter Flumerfelt, of the Soybean Processing Company, Waterloo, Iowa.

"Texas Youth and Sweet Potato Starch," Gilbert C. Wilson, of the North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Texas.

"Jobs in Chemurgy," Lyle M. Spencer, director, Occupational Information Division, Science Research Associates, Chicago, Ill.

"How Chemurgic Ideas Grow Into Jobs," Dr. M. F. Taggard, director of research for the O'Brien Varnish Company, South Bend, Ind.

"A Glimpse of Tomorrow," L. F. Livingston, manager of the agricultural extension division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

U.S. Includes Chemurgy In National Defense Plan

—*Continued from page 5*

As to the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, its entire personnel has been ordered to cooperate with the agricultural section of the national defense commission. Under the direction of Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the bureau, several hundred outstanding scientists, both in Washington and the four regional research laboratories, will be utilized to aid Agricultural Commissioner Chester Davis in meeting the scientific and technological problems in the field of food packaging, food dehydration, food deterioration in storage, plastics, cellulose chemistry, cotton uses, and other agricultural defense problems.

Soda Chlorate Plant Located in Memphis

—*Continued from page 3*

arsenite of soda, and chlorate weedkiller and furnishes engineering services in connection with these materials particularly for railways.

The company has been working on the production of chlorate of soda since last Summer when the difficulty of securing chlorate became acute, largely because of cessation of European exports. Engineering of the project is just about completed and Mr. Bogle was in Memphis last week to complete the purchase of a 15-acre property just outside the city limits, on which there are a number of improvements readily adaptable for chlorate production. TVA power will be used.

Wallace De Laney, formerly vice-president and factory manager for the Seamless Rubber Company, New Haven, Conn., has been elected president and a director of the Faultless Rubber Company, Ashland, Ohio.

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4 "SNOW"
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NICHOLS COPPER SULPHATE
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99% + PURE

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Magnesium Project Relies on Nevada Ore

—Continued from page 3

Brucite Corporation, which later took over the operations.

Diamond-drill prospecting of the property was carried on by the Standard Slag Company from July, 1930, to July 31, 1931. One carload of brucite was shipped to Los Angeles in 1930, and small lots shipped to testing laboratories were all the rest of production up to 1933 when the deposit was described in detail by Eugene Callaghan in a preliminary report of work done in the Fall of 1931 in a cooperative program of the United States Geological Survey and the State of Nevada. This report was published in the January, 1933, number of the Bulletin of Nevada State Bureau of Mines and Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada.

Mr. Callaghan has provided the following terse comment on brucite mineralogically:—

Brucite, the hydroxide of magnesium, is a comparatively common mineral which has been frequently noted as associated with serpentine, but also occurs associated with a deposit of crystalline magnesite in Washington. No occurrence of a deposit of sufficient size to be mined or quarried for brucite alone except the one herein described has come to the writer's attention. Brucite contains a far higher theoretical percentage of magnesium oxide (69.0 percent) or metallic magnesium (41.6 percent) than any other naturally occurring magnesium compound except the rare mineral, periclase. In comparison, the chief sources of magnesium compounds, magnesite, magnesium chloride, and dolomite, contain 28.8 percent, 25.5 percent, and 12.6 percent of metallic magnesium, respectively.

No uses for brucite in its natural form have yet been developed [1933], but on the basis of chemical proportions it has distinct advantages over magnesite and magnesium chloride. Large masses of crystalline magnesite are associated with the deposit, greatly increasing its potential value.

Extent of Ore Deposit

In his report on the Paradise Range deposit of magnesium minerals Mr. Callaghan speaks as follows with reference to the probable quantities of brucite and magnesite present:—

Any estimates of the amount of brucite should take into consideration several factors, including (1) irregularity of contacts below the surface, (2) possible pinching and swelling of the bodies, (3) the amount of igneous material and contact minerals, (4) the amount of dolomite, (5) the amount of magnesite, (6) the amount of oxidation products at the surface, and (7) the amount of cavities and oxidation products at depth.

It may be deduced that an estimate may be made for brucite north of the dolomite barrier for an average depth of 350 feet. The drill holes show that brucite reaches that depth, but do not prove that the area of the deposit at that depth is the same as that at the surface. If, for the purposes of a rough estimate, it is assumed to be so, the deposit has a gross volume of 58,000,000 cubic feet, about one-third of which may consist of igneous material and carbonate rock. The northern part of the deposit contains numerous dikes which appear in the cores as well as on the surface. Though they make up a considerable part of the cores, the fact that their positions are more nearly vertical than horizontal gives an exaggerated idea of their quantity. It may be that more than one-third of the mass near the north end may not be brucite, but a smaller proportion of impurity may be expected in the southern part, and the above estimate therefore is reasonable. By using this estimate and the factor of 12.8 cubic feet per ton for brucite with some intermixed dolomite, the quantity of brucite present is calculated to be approximately 3,000,000 tons.

In the southern part of the upper deposit, beyond the dolomite barrier, the drill went through 50 feet of oxidized material to dolomite without striking brucite. Further exploration of this part should be made before estimates of reserves are attempted.

The lower deposit has been explored by the diamond drill only at the southern and western sides. Brucite, according to one of the five drill holes, extends to a depth of 153 feet below the surface, but was found to contain many dikes and much dolomite; consequently, an assumed average depth of even 100 feet below the oxidized cover may be excessive as a basis for the estimation of reserves. However, if this depth is assumed and one-third of the volume of the deposit is assumed to consist of igneous material and other bulky impurities, the amount of brucite and intimately mixed dolomite is estimated to be approximately 348,000 tons. If oxidation has penetrated to an average depth of 12 feet, the estimated volume of oxidized material, including igneous rock, is approximately 810,000 cubic feet.

The amount of brucite in the small outlying areas is comparatively very slight, but no quantitative estimate of it can be made.

Until the boundaries of the magnesite are determined accurately, nothing like an exact estimate of the amount can be made. Theoretically, the amount of magnesite underlying an acre to a depth of 100 feet would be 410,943 tons and, as there appears to be at least 20 acres, there may well be more than 8,000,000 tons, including magnesite which may be too high in CaO or other impurities for utilization. Both brucite and magnesite have been proved to exist at depths of more than 300 feet below the surface, and very probably both may reach even greater depths. The magnesite adjacent to the lower deposit estimated to a depth of 50 feet would amount to about 198,000 tons. The largest of the other lenses estimated to a depth of 50 feet would contain approximately 53,000 tons. The others are smaller and would probably not be exploited in view of the large reserves east of the upper deposit.

J.T. Baker Chemical Holds Sales Convention

The sales staff of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, pictured herewith, recently held its annual sales convention at the plant at Phillipsburg, N. J., and at the Hotel Easton, Easton, Pa.

Ralph Clark, general sales manager, welcomed the field force, and then turned the meeting over to his three divisional sales managers, G. B. Hafer, of the laboratory chemical division; Charles H. Slater, of the fine chemical division, and John McAbee, of the industrial chemical division. The convention took the form of a sales clinic. Each field man had the opportunity to discuss the problems of his territory. Suggestions were given by management and other members of the staff.

After each business session, the field staff was entertained. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Clark entertained the group at their home the first evening. The second night plant manager Foster Shook and Mrs. Shook promoted an evening of fun; while the final evening was given over to the company banquet held at the Pomfret Club in Easton, where covers were laid for sixty.

Dow Magnesium Expansion Approved

—Continued from page 3

American Magnesium Corporation, Cleveland:—Magnesium sand castings, powder, die castings; $556,000.

American Smelting & Refining Company, New York:—Refined tin and zinc (spelter); $308,000.

American Zinc Company of Illinois, St. Louis:—Slab zinc (spelter); $1,185,000.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington:—Centralite, dinitrotoluene, nitric acid, and smokeless powder; $8,460,000.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron:—Gas masks and synthetic rubber; $260,000.

National Carbide Corporation, New York:—Calcium carbide; $963,000.

New Jersey Zinc Company, New York:—Washed oxide of zinc; $101,000.

Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company, Niagara Falls:—Ferro alloys; $111,000.

Republic Mining & Manufacturing Company, New York:—Bauxite ore; $503,000.

Sheet Aluminum Corporation, Jackson, Mich:—Aluminum and aluminum alloys; $85,000.

Southern Chemical Cotton Company, Chattanooga:—Bleached cotton linters; $151,000.

Springfield Bronze & Aluminum Company, Springfield, Mass.:—Magnesium sand castings; $15,000.

Triton Chemical Company, Wilmington:—Trinitrotoluene; $474,000.

Trojan Powder Company, Allentown, Pa.:—Pentaerythritol, loading and assemblying shells; $397,000.

Robert Gair Company, container manufacturer, this city, stockholders approved reorganization plan and ratified proposal for issuance and exchange of securities.

Export Control Extended To More Chemicals, Oils

—Continued from page 3

	B*	F
Carbon black:—		
Carbon black, including gas black	8423*	8442*
Coconut oil:—		
Edible	1420	1449*
Inedible	2230	2230
Copra	2220*	2211
Cresylic acid and cresols	8024*	8069*
Fatty acids produced from vegetable oils under export control	2248*	2662*
Glycerin	3314	8399*
Jute:—		
Fiber	3499*	3409*
Burlaps, except when used as a covering for other merchandise or as a component part of other products	3229*	3220
Bags, except when used as a container for other merchandise	3224	3224
Lead:—		
Ore and matte	6640*	6640*
Pigs and bars	6507	6515*
Sheets and pipes	6508	6515*
Solder	6512	6515*
Palmkernel oil and palm kernels:—		
Palmkernel oil:—		
Edible	1449*	1449*
Inedible	2249*	2243*
Palm kernels	2220*	2220*
Phosphates:—		
Phosphoric acid	8309*	8309.9*
Phosphorus (elemental)	8399.9*	8399*
Phosphate rock containing 20 percent or more phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) equivalent	{8513* {8514*	8551*
Superphosphate containing 40 percent or more phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) equivalent	8519*	8551*
Pine oil	2117	2189*
Petroleum coke	5048	5048*
Shellac:—		
Lac, crude, seed, button, and stick	2189*	2108
Unbleached shellac	2189*	2108
Bleached shellac	2185	2108
Titanium:—		
Ores and concentrates:—		
Ilmenite	6245*	6640*
Rutile	6245*	6640*
Metal	6249*	6640*
Alloys	6249*	6640*
Titanium salts and compounds:—		
Titanium dioxide	8428	8442*
Titanium tetrachloride	8399.9*	8399*

In a lengthy commentary on the regulation of exports of oils and glycerin, John B. Gordan, secretary of the Bureau of Raw Materials for the American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, says:—

The executive order signed by the President today regulating the exportation of copra, coconut oil, palm kernels, palmkernel oil, fatty acids made from the foregoing, and glycerin has been anticipated for some time by the consumers of these products within the United States. The necessity of the conservation of the fast-dwindling supplies of these materials, which are of prime importance in the national defense program, is fully appreciated by all branches of the vegetable oil consuming industry. The executive order is regarded as essentially designed to conserve the supply of glycerin, one of the most essential raw materials in the manufacture of articles required in the defense program, and the most important raw materials from which glycerin is obtained—coconut and palmkernel oils. These two oils, because of their high lauric and myristic acid content, are the heaviest glycerin-yielding oils of any oils prodced in nature.

The basic reason for the employment of primary coconut and palmkernel oils in the manufacture of any of the numerous nonedible industrial products in which their use is essential is their lauric acid content. Lauric acid, which roughly approximates one-half the chemical makeup of these two oils, is obtainable from no domestically produced oil or fat. Oils containing it are indigenous to the tropics only.

The third proclamation requires a license for the export of:—

Any model, design, photograph, photographic negative, document, or other article or material, containing a plan, specification, or descriptive or technical information of any kind (other than that appearing generally in a form available to the public) which can be used or adapted for use in connection with any process, synthesis, or operation in the production, manufacture, or reconstruction of any of the articles or materials the exportation of which is prohibited or curtailed in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, or of any basis of intermediary constituent of any such articles or materials.

Previous proclamations required licenses for the exportation of plans and specifications for the production of aviation motor fuel, aviation lubricating oil, and tetraethyl-lead. Today's proclamation supersedes these and puts such plans on the same basis as all other plans. Licenses to export plans will be issued by the Administrator of Export Control, although the Division of Controls of the Department of State will continue to issue licenses for the export of the commodities themselves and for actual equipment (as distinguished from plans) for the production of aviation motor fuel and tetraethyl-lead.

In Transit Exemptions

The exemption from export license requirement for shipments of products subject to control that are in transit, is limited to those which originate in a foreign country and pass through the territory of the United States to another foreign country, with the consignee and ultimate destination having been named in the through bill of lading executed in the country of origin, according to an instruction to collectors of customs issued by the Division of Controls of the Department of State, and made public by the Department of Commerce.

Articles and materials under export control which are now, or may hereafter be brought into, bonded warehouses, manufacturing plants and smelters are subject to the export license requirements.

Acetic Acid Process Being Studied at Texas Univ.

Austin, Tex., Mar. 4, 1941

More than $20,000,000 worth of natural gas is being wasted annually in Texas, Dr. E. P. Schoch, director of the bureau of industrial chemistry of the University of Texas, told the State senate finance committee. He revealed that he and other members of the bureau have been making extensive research into a method of converting natural gas into acetylene to increase its productivity and usefulness. Dr. Schoch further testified:—

Today we get about 1.45 pounds of carbon black out of each 1,000 cubic feet of gas. We ought to get seven to ten times that much. And we can do it when this process is completed. Acetic acid now sells for eight cents a pound; we should be able to produce it in Texas for four cents. We have been working many months on our process, and it is almost ready for a final test. Germany is now using a variation of this process, and we are going to test both processes and then, on making a final decision, we will be ready to go.

Effective Association Functioning Essential to Private Enterprise

Continued from page 5

VI. Moral Turpitude in Antitrust Law Violations

The American businessmen who contiuue to be successful in their chosen fields of endeavor, although they may be the most rugged of individualists and firm believers in the preservation of our American system of private enterprise, realize the impossibility of pursuing a policy of complete isolation from all other interests in their own industries or in the problems of related trades. In order to be prosperous in modern business and to maintain positions of leadership, all businessmen must have the widest sort of knowledge and information regarding industrial conditions and economic trends both in their own particular industries and in the country as a whole.

There is a necessity for keeping currently informed of general and specific data relating to industrial and financial affairs, and American businessmen find it absolutely essential to fraternize with other members of their own industry and associated trades, and to become affiliated with various trade associations that collect and disseminate information openly and fairly for the purpose of helping business enterprises to deserve earnings and public recognition commensurate with the risks taken and the services rendered and for the purpose of protecting them against unfair and untrue statements.

Such trade associations promote integrity and efficient service in the industries and trades they represent and assist in the elimination of uneconomic and artificial conditions, such as inflation of credit, overexpansion, overbuying, overstimulation of sales, and wasteful competition, all of which are injurious to business stability and to industrial progress. They oppose improper business methods and unfair and discriminatory practices of every kind, and promote in their place the adoption of sound methods of business procedure and the elimination of unfair trade practices.

Problems which cannot be handled by industrial manufacturers because of their relation to general industry conditions can be approached and settled amicably through legitimate cooperative effort through trade association administration.

Moral Turpitude in Business

The problem of the individual American businessman in this scheme of things is to determine how to protect himself in his participation in the affairs of his business which must be carried on in conjunction with others in his own or related industries. Ordinarily it is commonly accepted that there is no moral turpitude involved in violations of the antitrust laws. "Antitrust laws" as used in this connection is meant to include loosely all the Federal and State statutes which deal with fair trade practices, monopoly, and unfair competition, and not merely the Sherman act. Whether or not moral turpitude is involved in antirust violations in individual cases cannot be summarily dismissed, however, regardless of the ultimate conviction of defendants by the courts, because culpability for such deflections remains with each individual businessman and depends upon his personal conduct in business affairs even though the statutory law may relieve him of such stigma.

The word, "turpitude," comes from the Latin (*turpitudo*) and means everything done contrary to justice, honesty, modesty, or good morals. Moral turpitude has been defined as meaning anything done contrary to justice, honesty, principle, or good morals. Thus moral turpitude is ordinarily accepted as constituting any act of baseness, vileness, or depravity in the private and social duties which a man owes to his fellowman or to society in general, and which is considered contrary to the accepted and customary rule of right and duty between man and man. It is apparent, therefore, that the term "moral turpitude," in specific instances, or what should be held as such, is not always entirely clear. For instance, a contract, understanding, or action to promote a public wrong, short of crime, may or may not involve moral turpitude. If parties enter or agree to enter into the commission of some particular wrong, as where they conspire against the public interest by agreeing to violate the law or some rule of public policy, the act doubtless would involve moral turpitude. When no wrong is intended or contemplated, and when the effect is unintentional, in all probability no moral turpitude is attached to the parties concerned with the incident. It should be noted in this connection, however, that the possibility of negligence in not knowing or learning of the necessary consequences of participation in particular actions must be entirely removed and eliminated before parties to a questionable action can feel entirely free from culpability of moral turpitude.

Negligence is often divided into three degrees, namely, slight, ordinary, and gross or crass. Slight negligence is the absence of such care as would be exercised by an extraordinarily prudent person; ordinary negligence is the absence of such care as would be exercised by a person of ordinary prudence; and gross or crass negligence is the absence of such care as would be exercised by a person who is wantonly neglectful of the consequences of his acts or shows little or no regard for their effect upon the rights of others.

Participation in Illegal Pacts

It becomes necessary for each businessman to determine for himself, advisedly with the assistance of legal counsel, what his exact position is with regard to his participation in business matters under the antitrust laws which might make him guilty of moral turpitude. Sometimes it will be obvious when the law is being violated and any continued activity in pursuit of such practices with such knowledge must certainly involve some degree of moral turpitude even if the statutory provisions of the law concerned do not provide for such an offense. More frequently, however, the possibility of illegality will be brought to the attention of businessmen in various ways that particular methods of doing business are inherently dangerous and probably tainted with some degrees of unlawfulness. Such notice cannot be ignored with impunity, regardless of its source, and is sufficient to necessitate at least the advice of competent legal counsel if a moral charge of moral turpitude is not to be logically presumed, even though no statute may include such a provision within its express or implied meaning.

Trade associations provide the best available means for determining the efficiency of American business and for ascertaining the possibilities for increasing the effectiveness of marketing practices and the development of improved commercial methods. Intimate facts and data concerning economic conditions within industries are constantly available to trade associations which represent specific industries. Because of this fact, trade associations have become exclusive clearing houses for much general and particular information concerning the organization, functioning, and economic status of the business units composing their respective industries.

The importance and indispensability of trade associations to American business is recognized by industrialists throughout the country by the manner in which they encourage the participation of their various industries in the activities of trade associations which afford appropriate opportunities for legitimate cooperation. The mere exchange or interchange of information or the exertion of influence by one manufacturer or distributor against another, is not condemned by the law if independent industrial policies are followed in the pursuit of individual businesses. Every type of common understanding is unquestionably in violation of law, however, whether informal or implied, because the same end is sought in such instances as that which would be achieved by an express agreement.

When restraints of trade appear to result from the use of a system of reporting which is part of a plan for gathering and disseminating statistics, a common understanding usually will be construed to exist among the members of the trade association concerned. Some factors which will contribute to such a conclusion will be the type of descriptive matter which accompanies the data which are furnished to members, the character of discussions carried on at meetings or gatherings of members, and the general effect of conferences which are sponsored by the trade association itself.

Generally speaking, it is the express or implied offer and acceptance of reciprocal promises of one kind or another by members of a trade association that is the basic element of the wrongful conduct which the law condemns. Such promises may involve production or distribution policies or other matters, and have as their objective some particular restraint which destroys the unfettered freedom of action of those who are parties to the arrangement. While the employment or retention of counsel, as an executive officer in the administration of a trade association, will not guarantee the legality of every trade association endeavor, it will provide for the best available means for insuring the maximum legitimate administration of trade association policies. Grave and serious consequences, apart from any moral turpitude that may devolve upon individual business men involved, can flow from situations as a result of which trade associations become entangled with federal or state authorities over questionable or illegal trade practices.

Potential Prohibitions

When trade associations have been found to have been conducted improperly in that they have been utilized merely as a device for the practice of unlawful activities, generally speaking, they are dissolved by court decree. In such circumstances, the defendants and their officers, agents, servants, and employees, and all persons acting under, through, by, or in behalf of them, can be ordered and directed by the court to dissolve and forever discontinue such trade associations and business practices. They can be perpetually enjoined, restrained, and prohibited from directly or indirectly engaging in or forming any like association, or from making any express or implied agreement or arrangement similar to or like an agreement or arrangement the effect of which would be to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in their commodities. They could be prohibited from carrying out or continuing in effect any agreements making any express or implied agreements or arrangements together or with one another or using any other means or methods the effect of which would be to prevent the free and unrestrained flow of interstate commerce and trade in their products.

Such defendants could be prohibited directly or indirectly from agreeing to fix or establish by agreement among themselves the price to be charged for their products; from agreeing among themselves in any manner whatsoever to charge purchasers of their products uniform prices or doing by agreement any act or acts which would result in maintaining uniform prices; from agreeing among themselves in any manner whatsoever to advise or communicate with one another as to proposed advances or decreases in prices for their products to purchasers thereof; or from agreeing among themselves in any manner whatsoever to circulate among themselves in any way information concerning or relating to such proposed advances or decreases or to the prices charged or to be charged.

Businessmen may be prohibited from doing any act or acts by agreement among themselves which will result in advising or communicating with one another as to proposed advances or decreases in prices for their products to purchasers or in circulating by agreement among themselves information concerning or relating to such proposed advances or decreases; they may be prevented also from agreeing among themselves in any manner whatsoever to limit, control, curtail, restrict, or otherwise govern the amount of their products to be produced or manufactured at any time by any or all of the manufacturers in their industries, and from doing by agreement among themselves any act or acts which will limit, curtail, or otherwise control the production or manufacture of their products by any or all of the manufacturers in any industry, such as the withdrawal of salesmen from a certain territory over stipulated periods.

The courts can prevent business men from agreeing among themselves in any manner whatsoever as to the territory in which any or all of the producers may sell or otherwise dispose of their products; from agreeing among themselves in any manner whatsoever to effect any discrimination of any character, whether in prices or otherwise, in favor of or against any purchaser of their products by reason of the fact that such purchaser is a mail-order house, purchasing agency, cooperative buying association, so-called "dealer," or for any other reason, and from doing any act by agreement among themselves to effectuate any such discrimination in favor of or against any purchaser for any reason except, of course, that each producer may independently of the other producers in his industry select his own trade and dispose of his own products to such persons and on such terms as he may choose.

Similarly businessmen may be prohibited from agreeing among themselves to use a published credit list and credit information for the purpose of blacklisting undesirable purchasers or for the purpose of putting the names of purchasers on such a list with the intent of the manufacturer who submits the names of reserving these purchasers' business for himself, from agreeing to establish, fix, or maintain by agreement among themselves the terms, differentials, discounts, or prices which should be followed by a dealer, jobber, or other middleman upon his sale to a consumer, and from agreeing that uniform discounts should be subtracted by each manufacturer as an inducement for cash payment. Court decrees also may order businessmen to discontinue agreeing among themselves to adopt or follow any price list, published or compiled, or caused to be published or compiled by themselves or by any newspaper, trade paper, or periodical as a fixed price, from agreeing among themselves to enforce any arbitrary freight rates in excess of those lawfully made, and from agreeing among themselves that certain products of particular designation or specifications be produced by certain individual manufacturers and that all other manufacturers desist from manufacturing such types of products.

A court decree would not be construed, however, to restrain or interfere with the action of any businessman acting with respect to his own corporate or individual business property or affairs, or from furnishing necessary information to his own customers in connection with any of the bona fide sales made of his own products, or from doing individually any of the described acts if performed in good faith to meet competition when such action or the furnishing of such information is not made or done in concert or as the result of any agreement between manufacturers or distributors.

It is clear, therefore, that any consideration of the legal principles which must govern businessmen and trade associations depends upon the specific purposes which the businessmen and trade associations are organized to achieve and upon the means employed to accomplish such purposes. In other words, it is necessary for counsel of trade associations and businessmen to be familiar not only with what services trade associations perform, but also how such services are executed, in order to advise and guide them properly.

(To be continued)

Drying Oils
Present Status—Future Prospects

By Gerald Eisenschiml
Scientific Oil Compounding Company

(Continued from March 3 issue)

Dehydrated Castor Oil

An oil which was practically unknown commercially a few years ago is dehydrated castor oil. Its production and consumption has been going forward by leaps and bounds, as the following figures will show:—

	Pounds.
1936	3,766,000
1937	6,455,000
1938	5,283,000
1939	11,439,000

Castor beans can be raised in various parts of the world in very large quantities. They are also grown in the United States, which is an important point under present-day conditions. The quality of the dehydrated product has been steadily improved, and further progress along this line can be confidently expected.

In spite of all that can be said in favor of castor oil, however, it is still not quite the answer for all our drying oil problems. Although claims are made that the varnishes made with dehydrated castor oil are completely and uniformly satisfactory, doubts exist whether this statement can be substantiated. Dehydrated castor oil is still a soft oil needing resins of a high type to fortify it and to overcome its tendency toward after-tacking. If castor oil were the perfect answer to the varnish-makers' prayer, consumption of wood oil and other competitive oils selling at a higher price would long ago have dwindled to much smaller proportions. Here again, with castor oil selling at 12 cents to 13 cents and wood oil selling at 26 cents, the tape tells at least part of the true story.

The possibility cannot be denied that eventually castor oil will be perfectly dehydrated—we are all using this expression, although we know it is not scientifically correct—and made practically identical with wood oil. Theoretically, the process is feasible. When and if it is worked out it will bring about one of the major revolutionary changes in the varnish industry.

Perilla Oil

A few words about perilla oil are now in order. Perilla oil is a sort of concentrated linseed oil and compares with it somewhat like a wild bronco in a tame plowhorse. It dries much faster, bodies much faster in the kettle, and produces a harder film. In this connection it stands somewhere halfway between the soft oils and the hard oils. Its uses are many, particularly in combination with other oils. A combination of perilla oil and soybean oil makes a perfect drying oil for paint, although a slight prebodying of the perilla oil is advisable, as paints made with unprepared perilla oil have a tendency to run. A combination of perilla oil and fish oil, both bodied, produce a film of great durability and sufficient hardness.

How much perilla oil could be used at a cheap price was best shown in 1935 and 1936 when its imports amounted to almost 60,000 tons. Since that time, an excise tax of 4½ cents per pound and the difficulties of the Sino-Japanese war have put perilla oil into a state of hibernation. Perilla seed is grown only in Manchuria, and the oil is therefore entirely under Japanese control. The Japanese government has released only small quantities for export—about 5,000 tons in 1940—and of this amount Canada, which is not hampered by an excise tax, took a preponderent portion. How much will be released in the future is not predictable.

Perilla oil is an excellent oil and should not be permitted to go into the limbo of forgotten things. If the oil should again be available in large quantities, those who have kept themselves familiar with its application will find themselves in an enviable position.

Oiticica Oil

The next oil we come to, and the second from the top of the list is oiticica oil. The subject of oiticica oil is a highly controversial one, with some people praising it as the best substitute of wood oil found yet, and others considering it almost useless. Its price is considered by some outrageously high, by some too cheap, and just right by others. If you want my opinion right at the outset, here it is:—I consider oiticica oil a very valuable oil for the industry and well worth its price.

Oiticica oil has had a stormy entrance into our field. The first shipments received were dark, lacking in uniformity, and high in acid. Why the first shipments were of such undesirable quality has never been explained, but the fact remains that no such oil has ever appeared on the market since. Those who were fortunate to get good sample lots could not repeat their results because the next shipments were so different. Others didn't get any good results to start with and condemned the oil outright.

We have come a long way since that time. The oil can be had in uniformity today, within the unual range of variations pertaining to any raw material. The green color of the raw which at first was a cause for alarm, has been found to be innocuous, as it is not discernible in the finished varnish.

Oiticica oil resembles wood oil in its physical characteristics and even in its odor. The main objection raised against it is that the films produced with it go brittle in a very short time. There are other objections—extreme viscosities comparable to those obtained with wood oil are out of reach; films sometimes show streaks or are completely obscured by a mysterious precipitate; high-priced resins have to be used which more than offset the savings accomplished by the lower price of oiticica oil. A further objection often heard against oiticica oil is its lack of petroleum tolerance.

It is well to separate these objections into those which are justified and those which are not. It is admitted that wood oil is superior to oiticica oil in certain specific respects. Oiticica oil will not produce a varnish with as low a solid content as wood oil. It is inferior in alkaliproofness and somewhat in waterproofness; and when used with resin, the varnishes will be darker in color. On the strength of experiments going back for almost two years, I dispute all other objections as unjustified.

Properly prepared oiticica oil produces a nonbrittling varnish with either rosin or estergum. We have in our laboratory panels prepared twenty months ago, made on these formulas. These films still ribbon off, and although they have shortened some, they have shortened no more than wood oil would do in these formulas. There is no mystery about this. It has been demonstrated with absolute certainty that properly prepared oiticica oil cooked at a temperature not exceeding 460° F., yields a hard, durable and elastic film which will not go brittle. The moment the temperature is raised above this maximum, the varnishes turn brittle and progressively so, the higher the temperature is raised. I am not prepared at this time to give a scientific explanation of this phenomen, but it seems that above 460 degrees oiticica oil decomposes and that the decomposition products destroy the elasticity of the film. It is also interesting to know that varnishes cooked at 460 degrees require only half the amount of drier as compared to those cooked at higher temperatures at the same rate of drying. This strengthens the theory about the destructive influence of the decomposition products. As a matter of fact, the amount of drier necessary to accomplish a certain drying speed in oiticica oil cooked at 460° F. is no greater than that required for wood oil in the same formulas.

Oiticica oil, so far as known, is the only oil that can be cooked with rosin or estergum and stand alongside of wood oil with regard to hardness, elasticity, and speed of drying.

The complaints frequently heard that oiticica oil varnishes show streaks or mysterious precipitations are due to the use of lead driers. It is our experience that lead driers are not compatible with oiticica oil, but that they can be satisfactorily replaced by zinc driers which have the same effect on bottom drying as lead driers have with wood oil, and oiticica oil varnishes made with zinc driers show no streaks and no precipitations, but remain perfectly clear both in storage and on the varnish surface.

The petroleum tolerance of oiticica oil is less than of wood oil, but it is probable that this feature can be overcome by proper cooking methods. Our laboratory experiments, still unfinished, allow the hope that in the course of time oiticica oil varnishes will lend themselves to a reduction equal to that of wood oil varnishes, and without any danger of precipitation or gelatinization.

Oiticica oil should not be considered or treated as a wood oil substitute, and should not be subjected to the same rules. It is quite natural for varnish makers to favor higher temperatures and lead driers, because this has been the way wood oil has given best results. Nevertheless, unless oiticica oil is handled with proper understanding of its peculiarities, it cannot be expected to give satisfactory results. I already have pointed out that high cooking temperatures in oiticica oil are destructive; yet, many people insist on them and will not believe that gasproofness can be accomplished without them. The same holds good in regard to lead drier. If oiticica oil and litharge are combined in the same kettle, a violent reaction develops with attendant foaming. If lead is forced into oiticica oil it shows a decided lack of affinity and precipitates on the slightest provocation. I do not undertake to explain this odd antipathy between these two materials, but it is a fact easily demonstrated.

I do not think that oiticica oil is the one perfect varnish oil. It does not produce the extreme alkaliproof varnishes characteristic of wood oil, nor does it produce varnishes of extremely low solid content. However, its value is now underrated. It is the only natural, hard-drying oil outside of wood oil, and, if properly catered to, can be used to great advantage in many formulas. Considering that it has been on the market for only a few years, it has made rapid strides and is even now better understood than wood oil was after the same length of time subsequent to its introduction.

Chinawood Oil

I now come to the top of the list and to our old standby—chinawood oil, still the primadonna of all drying oils. There is no need to dwell on its technical excellence. What we are concerned about today is its availability. and sellers and buyers are equally concerned in regard to this. To make any forecasts as to forthcoming supplies or future prices would be foolhardy. The world is in a turmoil, and a material like wood oil, coming from a far off country now engaged in a life-and-death struggle, must necessarily sell at a high price as long as these conditions exist. That wood oil has not been allowed to become the football of speculators is due to the foresight of the Chinese government which has taken all the steps possible to provide a constant supply at a fairly stable price level. Only actual consumers are permitted to buy the oil, and each seller is required to account to the New York selling agency of the Chinese government, the Universal Trading Corporation, for every pound he is handling. The present price of about 26 cents a pound New York may seem high, but it is difficult to say what it would be if the firm hand of the Chinese government were not at the throttle.

The Burma Road which had been closed for three months, was opened again in October. While it is not known what quantities of wood oil are moving over it for export, it may be surmised that the quantities are not large. The Burma Road is reported as fairly clogged with materials which have priority over wood oil, such as tungsten and other war materials, and the harbor of Rangoon, the only remaining port of exit, is taxed beyond its capacity. Even if the jam should be broken, it will take time to establish a steady and sufficiently large flow of wood oil to the outside world.

Our domestic tung oil is of the highest quality, but unfortunately comparatively small in quantity. More uniform trading practices among Southern producers would be highly desirable, and will become essential when prices return to a more competitive basis.

We often hear in conversations that wood oil is a matter of the past and that its high price has killed its usefulness. Our experience shows that this view does not correspond with the facts in the case. Wood oil is being bought even at these high prices, and bought in quantities. Our own books show that wood oil is being bought alike by small and large manufacturers, by those who have research laboratories and those who have not, and also by those who are well versed in the use of all other substitute oils. Wood oil still fills a niche which no other oils can fill. When normal times and with them normal prices for wood oil return, it will probably be found that its popularity has remained undiminished throughout these troublesome times.

Gypsum Sales Up

Sales of gypsum and gypsum products for 1940 as compared with 1939, according to the Bureau of Mines, were as follows:—

	Percent change from 1939	Short Tons 1940	Short Tons 1939
Crude gypsum*—			
Mined	+ 27	3,664,126	3,195,594
Imported†	— 27	1,405,210	1,308,078
Apparent supply	+ 6	5,069,336	4,503,674
Calcined gypsum produced‡	+ 20	3,304,629	2,536,305
Gypsum products sold or used‡—			
Uncalcined—			
Portland-cement retarder	+ 11	784,352	§756,032
Agricultural gypsum	+115	89,142	70,388
Fillers and unclassified uses.	— 6	16,136	18,292
Calcined—			
Industrial (manufacturing) uses—			
Plate-glass and terra-cotta works.	+ 4	40,665	35,926
Pottery works.	+ 13	20,265	18,131
Dental and orthopedic plasters	....	9,795	9,545
Other industrial uses	+ 10	52,878	47,263
Building uses—			
Plasters—			
Base-coat	+ 10	1,479,178	1,490,282
Sanded	+ 3	133,056	129,991
To mixing plants	— 20	17,693	18,884
Gauging and molding	+ 9	164,539	150,233
Prepared finishes	— 20	12,907	14,456
Insulating and roof-deck	+ 6	18,373	24,799
Other building plasters	+ 3	15,059	13,983
Keene's cement	+ 8	26,962	27,191

* Excludes by-product gypsum.
† Compiled from records of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
‡ Includes by-product gypsum.
§ Revised data.

Naval Stores Research Fund of $92,400 Asked

OPD Washington Bureau
March 3, 1941

The sum of $92,400, or $1,000 less than in 1941, was recommended for the naval stores experiment station at Olustee, Fla., in the Agriculture Department appropriation bill for 1942, reported today to the house.

Continued research is necessary, officials declared at hearings on the bill, to help pull the industry out of the red, because competition from other industries has reduced the price below the cost of production. Due to this distressed condition, Federal aid to producers' has averaged $1,000,000 annually since 1936, and $60,000,000 has been loaned on naval stores.

Phillips Called by Army

Capt. E. C. Phillips, for many years associated with the Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation, natural and synthetic resins, this city, has been recalled to active duty with the United States Army. He is stationed at Fort Devens, Ayre, Mass.

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly Styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

Fully protected by copyright

Seven-hundred-thirty-ninth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

3″-Amino-4′-hydroxy-3:3′-dimethoxyfuchsone

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have—
Medicinal properties

Amyl Acetate, Secondary

(Acetate d'Amyle Secondaire, Acetate Amylique Secondaire, Sekundaer Amylacetat, Sekundaer Amylazetat, Sekundaer Essigsauresamylester)

Cellulose Products

Solvent for—
Ethylcellulose
Nitrocellulose

Ceramic

Solvent in—
Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose

Chemical

Solvent for—
Ethylcellulose
Nitrocellulose

Cosmetic

Solvent in—
Nail enamels

Electrical

Solvent in—
Insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose used for insulating and protecting cable, wire, or machinery

Glass

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for coating glass and glassware and in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass

Leather

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for coating leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose, used for decorating metal ware

Miscellaneous

Solvent for various purposes
Solvent in making—
Artificial pearl

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Solvent in making—
Lacquers, dopes, enamels, paints and varnishes, containing ethylcellulose or nitrocellulose

Paper

Solvent in—
Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose

Photographic

Solvent in making—
Films from compositions containing nitrocellulose

Plastics

Solvent in making—
Compositions containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose

Rubber

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose, used for decorating rubber goods

Stone

Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose, used for decorating or protecting stone

Textile

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings

Wood

Solvent in—
Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose

4-Benzamido-2:5-diethyoxyanilin

Dye

Coupling agent (Brit. 434243) in making—
Water-insoluble blue dyestuffs with 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic dodecylamide

Betachlorovinylmethylchloroarsin

Military

As a military poison gas (irritant-vesicant)

Cetylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant

Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils, by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal

Ethylidinanilin

Rubber

Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes
Improver in vulcanizing—
Rubber
Rubber-latex compounds

Hydroxycerotic Acid

Chemical

Reactant in—
Organic syntheses
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia

Oleyl Alcohol

Adhesives

Antifoaming agent in—
Boiling and concentrating operations

Chemical

Antifoaming agent in—
Caustic soda concentration
Concentration of various chemical solutions
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses
Starting point in making—
Derivatives useful as emulsifying and dispersing agents

Desinfectant

Starting point in making—
Derivatives useful in the synthesis of deodorants and disinfectants

Ink

Plasticizer and softener in—
Printing inks

Leather

Starting point in making—
Derivatives useful as wetting and emulsifying agents in leather processing

Metal Fabricating

Starting point in making—
Derivatives useful as wetting and emulsifying agents in metal cleaning

Miscellaneous

Antifoaming agent in—
Concentrating various kinds of solutions
Plasticizer for various products and compositions
Starting point in making—
Derivatives useful as wetting, penetrating, and emulsifying agents for various purposes; for example, emulsifying agents for polishes

Paper

Antifoaming agent in making—
Pulp
Antifoaming agent in treatment of—
Black liquor from sulphate pulp
Plasticizer in—
Carbon paper coating compositions
Stencil paper coating compositions

Petroleum

Starting point in making—
Compounds useful as stabilizing agents for cracked gasolines and other motor fuels

Sugar

Antifoaming agent in—
Beet sugar boiling and concentrating operations

Textile

Antifoaming agent in—
Boiling operations
Dyeing processes
Ingredient of—
Dressing compositions
Finishing compositions
Lubricating agent
Plasticizing agent
Softening agent
Starting point in making—
Derivatives useful as wetting, penetrating, emulsifying, and scouring agents

Potassium Pentamethylenedithiocarbamate

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Rubber

Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes
Improver in vulcanizing—
Rubber
Rubber-latex compounds

Sodium-Pentachlorophenol

Adhesives

Preservative for—
Adhesive compositions

Disinfectant

Inhibitor of—
Bacterial attack
Micro-organism formation
Mold formation

Fur

Preservative in—
Soaking operations

Glue

Preservative for—
Glue Gelatin

Gum

Preservative for—
Dextrin Other gums
Gum arabic Tragacanth

Ink

Preservative for—
Inks

Insecticide and Fungicide

Inhibitor of—
Micro-organism formation
Mildew growth

Leather

Inhibitor of—
Bacterial attack
Mildewing
Mold formation
Preservative for—
Leathers
Leather finishes

Miscellaneous

Inhibitor of—
Bacterial action
Micro-organism formation
Mildewing
Mold formation
Slime formation
Preservative for—
Albumin Industrial sludges
Blood Proteins
Carbohydrates Starch
Casein Various products
Industrial pastes
Preventer of—
Spoilage by bacterial decomposition
Spoilage by mold growth
Spoilage by putrefaction

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Ingredient of—
Fungiproof coatings
Preservative for—
Distempers Water paints
Paints

Paper

Preservative for—
Finishes Pulp
Paper

Rubber

Preservative for—
Latex

Textile

Inhibitor of—
Bacterial action
Micro-organism formation
Mildewing
Mold formation
Preservative for—
Dextrin Sizings
Fabrics Starch
Finishes

Water and Sanitation

Inhibitor of—
Algae formation
Slime formation

Wood

Preservative for—
Wood Wood products

Tetramethylthiuram Monosulphide

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Rubber

Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes
Improver in vulcanizing—
Rubber
Rubber-latex compounds

Uses and Applications *of Chemicals and Related Materials* • A cloth-bound book of 665 pages (6 x 9) containing information similar to that above on 5167 materials • **$10** postage paid in U. S. 39c postage elsewhere

Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Far East Raw Materials Delayed by Inadequate Cargo Space —Myrobalan Extract Advanced—Bichromates Move Steady —Egg Products Unchanged—Corn Derivatives Firm

With tension in the Far East slackening, no further price developments occurred in the market for raw materials last week. However, a great deal of uncertainty concerning shipping facilities and future replacement costs prevailed. Bichromates featured the movement in the chemical division. Sizing and tanning materials were taken steadily, while natural dyestuffs lacked improvement. Price changes were confined to a sharp advance in powdered myrobalan extract.

Bichromates moved steadily against contracts in practically all major consuming channels. Inquiries for export held up fairly well. The removal of license restrictions for shipment to England was not expected to broaden export business, since the United Kingdom has not been a large factor recently. Shipments to Canada and South America were moving in satisfactory volume.

Prices for egg products held unchanged, and market appeared fairly well stabilized. Corn derivatives held at previous levels. Quotations for various starches were steady to firm. Tanning extracts moved steadily against contracts, reflecting activity in most leather industries. Raw tanning materials were firm, with higher replacement costs a factor in territories influenced by war developments.

Price Changes

Advanced

Myrobalans, ext., pwd., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
154.0	154.0	153.6	144.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Prices rule firm and demand moderate.

Alumina Chloride.—Market displayed a firm price tone, with business fairly steady.

Ammonia Acetate.—Dealings routine. No change occurred in the prices.

Ammonia Bichromate. — Small lots usually made up the call. A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence.

Antimony Salt.—Business continued dull. Nothing new developed in the prices.

Chrome Acetate. — Market firm. Usual consumers made fair size replacements.

Potash Bichromate. — Withdrawals moderately active against contracts. Prices unchanged and firm.

Potash Prussiate.—Dealings in yellow routine; stocks of red negligible. Prices unchanged.

Soda Bichromate.—Demand steady, satisfactory amount of export business. Prices rule firm.

Soda Prussiate.—Buying held at moderate levels, while prices were the same.

Sulphonated Oils.—Steady to firm price tone remained in evidence. A good inquiry prevailed, with shipments steady.

Zinc Dust.—Market in tight position, and selling usually limited to regular channels.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Transactions conservative. Nothing new occurred in the prices.

Cochineal.—Prices were firm and unchanged. Business spotty.

Fustic.—Demand only moderate. Pricewise a firm tone predominated.

Hypernic.—New business failed to expand, while prices remain the same.

Indigo.—Market retained its firmness, although business was not very active.

Logwood.—The call was moderate. Prices unchanged and tone firm.

Madder Dutch.—Not much feature to the trading. Prices unaltered.

Turmeric.—Market position firm, with sellers reluctant to sell in view of future replacement uncertainties.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Steady interest from usual consuming channels. No change in price.

Albumen, Egg.—Domestic prices without change; imported material nominal. Fairly good inquiry.

Corn Sugar.—Steady to firm price tone with shipments moderately active.

Dextrin, Corn.—Bookings held up well in most directions and prices were the same.

Egg Yolk.—No new price developments with tone steady to firm. Business moderate.

Sago Flour.—Prices remain firm at recently established levels, reflecting higher replacement costs and shipping uncertainties.

Starch, Corn.—Replacement buying continued steady and market displayed firmness. Visible supplies of corn in United States in week ended March 1 increased 253,000 bushels.

Starch, Potato.—Interest steady. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Starch, Rice.—Tone of market firm, while purchases were well maintained.

Starch, Sweet Potato.—Market strictly nominal, pending crop developments.

Starch, Wheat.—Quotations held unchanged with tone steady to firm. Business moderately active.

Tapioca Flour.—A firm price tone prevailed with inquiries steady.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark.—Shipments steady against contracts. Prices remain firm.

Cutch.—Price on second quarter contracts will be slightly higher as announced preceding period to take care of increased replacement costs.

Divi Divi.—Moderate inquiry. Prices failed to change.

Gambier.—Spot position very tight, and future replacements uncertain. Prices rule firm.

Hematine.—New business remained light, while prices underwent no change.

Hemlock Extract. — Withdrawals held steady, and tone of market was firm.

Mangrove Bark.—Future replacement costs an uncertainty. No change in prices.

Myrobalans.—Powdered extract advanced 1c., making car lots 7½c. and less car lots 8c. per pound; no change in the J1's and J2's over preceding period.

Nutgalls.—Business quiet. Price for the Alleppo and Chinese remain unchanged.

Oakbark.—Call was steady. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Osage Orange.—Dealings dull. Nothing new occurred in the prices.

Quebracho. — Inquiries and shipments steady. Prices without change.

Quercitron.—Demand only fair, with prices unaltered.

Wattle Bark.—Market tone firm, with inquiries moderately active.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

New Dyestuffs Offered

The General Dyestuff Corporation recently offered several new dyestuffs for use on rayon and cotton fabrics. Among them are Celliton fast blue FFRS extra concentrated; Katigen crossdye green BG-CF; Viscose navy blue D; Fastusol yellow GA extra; Benzoform yellow GG extra; and Celliton fast yellow RRA.

A new printing paste, Indanthren blue BD Suprafix, said to be especially suitable for materials exposed to light and weather, was also released. Informative literature on the new items may be secured by addressing the General Dyestuff Corporation, 435 Hudson street, New York, mentioning the REPORTER.

Textile Lubricant Developed

A new textile lubricant, for use during the carding and spinning of woolens and worsteds, has been developed by the Quaker Chemical Products Corporation, Conshohocken, Pa. Known as "Quaker 703-CA," the product is said to possess scourability equal to that of olive oil, which it replaces. It is also described as self-emulsifiable in water, and to be usable either diluted or undiluted with water.

Potato Utilization In Industry Sought

—Continued from page 5

They revealed research will also be conducted in the development of improved methods for small-scale and large-scale manufacture of high-quality starch, recovery of starch from frozen and damaged potatoes, use of potato starch by-products, microbiological control of starch processing operations, improvement of starch by physical and chemical treatments, preparation of starch derivatives, use of culls and surplus white potatoes for producing industrial alcohol, economical collection of potato stalks as sources of alkaloids and fiber or cellulose, a method for the long-term storage of the whole potato, improved methods of potato dehydration, gathering of essential engineering and economic data, and adaptability of starch for a variety of purposes.

Water Losses Reduced To Minimum in N.Y.

Water losses are cut to a minimum by specially equipped "detectives" in New York, according to the latest issue of *The Pioneer*, monthly magazine published by the Electro Bleaching Gas Company and the Niagara Alkali Company, New York. Methods of discovering underground "brooks" are related in detail. Many other interesting articles are included in this issue.

Copies of *The Pioneer*, will be sent upon request to interested executives or engineers by the Electro Bleaching Gas Company or the Niagara Alkali Company, 60 E. Forty-second street, New York, by mentioning the REPORTER.

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Short boiling ranges of desired temperatures permit quick completion of evaporation or drying processes and reduce loss of solvents in recovery operation. These are advantages which appeal to production engineers and chemists.

Comparative tests of Barrett Light Oil Distillates and other solvents reveal the desirable short boiling ranges, the even evaporation rates and the superior solvent power of these Barrett coal-tar solvents. They include Benzols, Toluols, Xylols, Solvent Naphtha and Hi-Flash Solvent with a wide range of initial and end points.

Write for our convenient specification chart and for complete information on Barrett coal-tar solvents. We will gladly cooperate with you in selecting the most suitable solvent or in developing special solvents for your purpose. Inquiries are invited.

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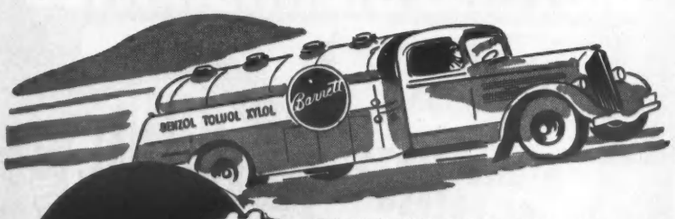

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Coaltar Chemicals

Good Demand for Solvents, Tar Acids and Intermediates —Cresylic Acid and Cresols Subject to Export Control —Benzol Position Improved Despite Drop in Exports

Coaltar solvents, tar acids and intermediates were in heavy demand in the market for coaltar chemicals last week. Most of the purchasing was derived indirectly from the defense program, rather than from any direct government buying. Many items were solidly booked ahead, and sellers showed reluctance in taking too much new business at this time. Cresylic acids and cresols, effective March 10th, will be placed under the export licensing system, according to a Presidential proclamation signed recently. Meanwhile prices experienced no change, and tone was firm.

Benzol sales showed further evidence of expanding. The result has been a cleaning up of practically all excess stocks. Despite higher production, shipments were mostly moving directly from producing channels. Exports have not been a factor in recent months. Statistics show that during 1940 exports declined to 7,922,726 gallons, compared with 12,004,087 in 1939, the lowest quantity since 1932. Toluol presented a tight situation; government defense orders received preference, although no formal priority exists. Xylol was well sold ahead.

Tar acids, including, cresylic acids, cresols, naphthalene, phenol and pyridin were well booked ahead. The absence of any sizable imports of cresylic placed more pressure on domestic producers. Cresols moved steadily to the resin trade. Crude and refined naphthalene was in heavy call. Despite increased domestic production, phenol was in a tight position. Pryridin moved direct from production channels. Phthalic anhydride and many other intermediates were in good demand.

January exports of coaltar products amounted to $2,661,000, compared with $2,895,000 in January a year ago. Imports to this country in January totaled only $846,000, against $1,182,000 in the corresponding month a year ago, according to latest figures released by the Department of Commerce.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
126.6	126.6	126.6	127.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Market position improved. Demand good. Prices unchanged.

Carbazole. — Business moderate. Prices underwent no change.

Coaltar.—Shipments of crude and refined steady against contracts. Prices remain firm.

Creosote Oil.—A satisfactory amount of replacement orders made their appearance, and market displayed firmness.

Cresols.—Sellers well booked ahead. Market position firm, and quotations unaltered.

Cresylic Acid.—Inquiry for domestic acids good, with shipments steady. Little imported acid arriving. Price tone firm.

Naphthalene. — Shipments of crude moved steadily; seasonal demand prevalent for refined. Prices unchanged and firm.

Oil, Shingle Stain. — Prices unchanged and tone of market firm. Buying fair.

Phenol.—A good demand prevailed from all directions. Prices without change. Some export inquiry.

Pitch, Coaltar. — Transactions continued routine. Prices failed to change.

Pyridin.—Production and demand remained on an even keel. Market was firm.

Tar Acid Oils.—New business not particularly active, but market retained its firmness.

Toluol. — Business well booked ahead, with government buying a factor. Prices unchanged and firm.

Xylol.—Market position firm, and prices the same. Shipments moving direct from producing channels.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

The coaltar bases market is quiet and rather featureless. Movement of material has been fairly good recently, with inquiry tending a little better for some products, such as benzol. Buying is in limited lots. Ruling prices are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 14c. to 15c. per gallon; motor benzol, 8½c. to 9c., nearby refineries; toluol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 26c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol. — Inquiries and shipments remain at satisfactory levels. Prices without change.

Cyclohexanone.—Business moderately active, and prices steady to firm.

Methylcyclohexane. — The call was fairly steady. Prices rule firm.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Prices firm. Dealings continued routine.

Benzoic.—Market support steady from regular channels. Prices unaltered.

Broenner's.—Buying held fairly steady, and tone was one of firmness.

Cleve's.—New business lacked expansion. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Fumaric.—Shipments moderately active. Prices unchanged and firm.

Gamma. — Dealings moderate. No change occurred in the quotations.

H.—Market a routine affair. Prices without change.

Laurent's.—Small quantities usually made up the call. Prices the same.

Maleic.—A steady interest was evident, and market retained its firmness.

Malic.—Inquiries and shipments held at favorable levels.

Picramic.—A steady to firm price tone predominated, while buying was irregular.

Picric.—Market position firm. Business steady.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Association meetings:—

Insecticide, Disinfectant Mfrs., June 9-10, Chicago.

Salicylic.—Technical was in moderate call. Prices underwent no alteration.

Succinic. — Usual consumers made fair-size replacements. Prices display firmness.

Sulphanilic.—Withdrawals moderate. No change disclosed in the prices.

Tobias.—Prices unchanged and tone firm. Buying moderately active.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Steady demand for moderate quantities. Prices firm.

Alphanaphthylamine. — Firm price tone, with business satisfactory.

Anilin.—Spot and contract shipments steady. Prices rule unchanged.

Anthraquinone.—Dyestuff manufacturers exerted sufficient demand to keep market position favorable.

Benzaldehyde. — Technical grade moderately active. Prices rule firm.

Benzidin Base.—Prices remain unaltered, while dealings were routine.

Betanaphthol. — Usual consumers made necessary replacements as a rule.

Betanaphthyamine.—Buying lacked broadening, but tone was firm.

Diethylanilin.—Transactions irregular. Nothing new occurred in the prices.

Dimethylanilin.—A steady inquiry was prevalent and prices were without alteration.

Dinitrobenzene.—Shipments moved at a good pace. Prices held firm.

Dinitrochlorobenzene.—Usual consumers made fair size purchases. No change in the quotations.

Dinitronaphthalene.—Business moderate. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Dinitrophenol.—Trading lacked any expansion. Prices remain the same.

Dinitrotoluene.—Demand steady. No change in the prices with tone firm.

Diphenyl.—Fair interest from regular consumers. Prices lack change.

G. Salt.—Market a routine affair. Prices unchanged and firm.

Metanitroparatoluidin. — Dealings conservative but steady. Prices unchanged.

Nitrobenzene. — Shipments moved steadily and tone of market was firm.

—Continued on page 36

Excess Profits Tax Law Amendments Explained

—Continued from page 3

ings of corporate predecessors could be used.

An aid to corporations is contained also in the amendment that permits allocation to other years of abnormal income of 1940, not only of the six types of abnormal income specified in the original law.

Savings in 1941 and 1942 come about by reason of the amendment that makes it possible to use in those years, without restrictions, any unused exemption of 1940. Under the original law, the unused exemption could be carried forward only to 1941, and then only if 1941 income was less than $25,000.

On the Other Side

Originally a corporation could get special relief from any abnormality affecting its capital. That relief is eliminated by the amendments. Now the only special relief afforded is where there is something out of gear with the 1936-39 earnings because the business has since undergone a change in character, capacity, or the like, or because something unusual impeded normal operations in 1936-39, like a fire or strike. The relief that can be obtained is the use of 1936-39 earnings, correcting for these factors.

However, no relief is available under the amendments where only 10 percent of the tax can be saved by relief. Furthermore, the relief cannot reduce the excess profits tax below 6 percent of the income for regular income tax purposes. The original law contained no such restrictions on availability or extent of relief.

Working against the taxpayer is also the way the adjustment is to be figured in the case of an item of abnormal income in 1940. In the original law, the full amount of the item was allocated to the years to which it belonged. Under the amendments, the allocation is made only of the abnormal portion, which means only that part that exceeds 125 percent of the average amount of the same type of income in the four preceding years. Furthermore, deductions applicable to the abnormal income must be proportionately taken out of 1940 and allocated to the other years. Under the original law, the deductions stayed put and only the gross income was shifted.

Finally, under the original law, the correct amount of the 1936-39 earnings and the correct amount of the capital investment controlled the 1940 tax computation. If the correct figures meant a handling different from the income tax treatment in the past, the old years otherwise closed by law were not raked up. The amendments, however, reopen all years back to 1913 and call for an additional tax plus interest, or refund of tax plus interest, as may result from the correction. There will be an additional tax where items like advertising and goodwill expenditures were treated as tax deductions in prior years, but are now treated as capital items for those years.

Chemical Analysts Wanted

An examination for chemical analysts skilled in the standard methods of analysis used in commercial laboratories, to fill government positions, has been announced by the United States Civil Service Commission. The salary of senior chemical analyst is given as $2,000 per year, that of assistant chemical analyst, $1,620 a year, less retirement deduction.

Applications must be on file at the commission's Washington office not later than March 13 and March 17, 1941, the extra time being allowed for those sent from States east of Colorado. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners at any first or second-class post office, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Drums Export Control Eased by New Rules

—Continued from page 3

ing gasoline or lubricating oil; this has been changed to require a license for drums for other petroleum products, including petrolatum. Also, no licenses will be required for drums of any size containing naval stores, vegetable dyeing and tanning extracts, and some other products. The revised regulation is as follows:—

Effective immediately and pending further instructions, no export licenses will be required for the export of the following types of drums and containers:

(1). Metal containers of less than five (5) gallons capacity.

(2). Metal drums and containers with capacity of five (5) or more gallons, but less than thirty (30) gallons, except those containing or clearly intended to contain gasoline, lubricating oil, crude oil, fuel oil, diesel oil, gas oil or petroleum jelly (including petrolatum of low grade to be used as lubricant or to prevent rust).

(3). Metal drums and containers regardless of size containing the following commodities as described in schedule B, "Statistical Classification of Domestic Commodities Exported from the United States, effective January 1, 1939":

Group 00—Dairy products.

Group 1.—Vegetables and preparations; fruits and preparations; sugar and related products; beverages.

Group 2.—Naval stores, gums and resins, except pine oil; vegetable dyeing and tanning extracts.

Group 8.—All descriptions, except petroleum jelly (including petrolatum of low grade to be used as lubricant or to prevent rust).

Group 9.—Miscellaneous office supplies.

Licenses are required for the export of all metal drums and containers referred to in Executive Order 8669, issued February 4, other than the three classes specifically exempted above. It should be noted that all of the drums and containers subject to license must contain or be designed to contain liquids, and that those containing or designed to contain exclusively solids or gases do not fall under the licensing requirement.

TAR ACIDS

Phenol · Cresol Cresylic Acid

TAR ACID OILS

KOPPERS CHEMICALS AND SOLVENTS

Benzol (all grades) . . . Toluol (Industrial and Nitration) . . . Xylol (10° and Industrial) . . . Solvent Naphtha (Including High Flash) . . . Naphthalene . . . Shingle Stain Oil . . . Refined Tars . . . Pitch Coke . . . Industrial Coal Tar Pitches . . . Flotation Oils . . . Creosote

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Coal Tar Roofing Materials . . . Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials . . . Tarmac Road Tar Materials . . . Bituminous Base Paints . . . Coal . . . Coke . . . Benzol Recovery Plants . . . Naphthalene Removal Apparatus . . . Sulphur Recovery Apparatus . . . Phenol Removal Apparatus . . . By-Product Recovery Apparatus Fast's Self-aligning Couplings . . . Piston Rings . . . Valves . . . Pressure-treated Lumber

PHENOL—All Standard grades such as 82% and 90% and 39° Melting Point Pure.

CRESOL—U.S.P. with very close cut distillation range and light color, for pharmaceutical purposes—Mesta-Para Cresol with high meta cresol content—Resin cresols close cut to wide boiling with guaranteed meta cresol contents and clean odor.

CRESYLIC ACID—Many distillation ranges appropriate for all established uses—pale color—clean odor—total impurities besides water not exceeding one half of one per cent.

TAR ACID OILS—Frozen crystal free at 0°C.—good emulsion-forming properties—low benzophenol content appropriate for low to high coefficiencies with tar acid contents as required.

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SOME TYPICAL USES:

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PLASTICIZERS
DYES
SOLVENTS
EXPLOSIVES
PERFUMES
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPERS
SOAP
RUBBER RECLAIMING AGENTS
LACQUER
ANTI-OXIDANTS
OIL PURIFICATION
ANIMAL DIPS
INEXPENSIVE DISINFECTANTS
FLOTATION PROCESSES
INSECTICIDES

KOPPERS

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page 35*

Nitronaphthalene.—No change in prices with inquiries steady.

Orthoanisidin. — Usual consumers made purchases for nearby needs.

Orthochloroanilin. — Prices firm. Shipments moderately active.

Orthocresol.—A good interest was manifest in the market. Prices firm.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Demand steady. Prices rule unchanged and firm.

Orthonitroanilin.—Market position firm with buying fairly steady.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Interest well maintained with prices unaltered.

Orthotoluidin.—Prices firm and shipments moved steadily.

Parachlorophenol.—Buying moderate and prices underwent no change.

Paranisidin.—Withdrawals routine to regular channels. Prices without change.

Paranitroanilin.—The call was fairly steady and price position firm.

Paranitrochlorobenzene. — Replacement buying kept market in strong position.

Paranitrophenol.—Spot and contract commitments moderatey active. No change in the prices.

Paranitrotoluene. — Quotations unchanged and firm. Buying steady.

Paratoluidin.—Good demand from contract consumers. Prices firm.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Shipments active. Prices unchanged, and tone firm.

R. Salt. — Market routine. Prices failed to change.

Thiocarbanilide. — Steady to firm price tone. Buying steady.

Toluidin, Mixed.—Prices firm. Transactions well sustained.

Xylidin, Mixed. — Prices without change and firm. Business good.

Coaltar Colors

A heavy demand was evident for certain colors which were influenced by government orders. The stimulation in the woolen and cotton mill activity was primarily due to heavy defense business, and the range of colors was limited on this type of business. However, there has been a pickup in civilian orders recently, and this was expected to diversify the demand for colors. Many countries were dependent on this nation for their supplies of colors, since their stocks and future supplies have been cut off. Consequently, a better than average inquiry was still prevalent. Prices underwent no change, and a steady to firm tone remained in evidence.

Imports of coaltar dyes into Yugoslavia during the first nine months of 1940 decreased in quantity to 817 metric tons from 859 in the corresponding period of 1939. Germany far exceeded any other country of origin.

Ray Buys Carolina Aniline Plant and Equipment

William W. Ray has severed his connection with the Carolina Aniline & Extract Company, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., to form the Ray Chemical Company, 2316 South Boulevard, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Ray has purchased the plant, equipment and inventory of the Carolina Aniline & Extract Company, Inc.

Carolina Aniline Capital Stock Sold to McCarty Group

The capital stock of the Carolina Aniline & Extract Company, Charlotte, N. C., has been acquired by a group headed by G. S. McCarty. The group includes N. G. Sixt, T. J. Marler, E. B. Wheeler and F. A. Tomalino. The announcement stated that larger quarters have been leased and modern equipment installed.

Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club has been offered the facilities of the Canisius College for research work.

International Ultramarine Works, Ltd., Westfield, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution in the office of the New York Secretary of State.

German Goods Curb Sought in Bloom Bill

—*Continued from page 4*

country. Consequently it has been possible for importers of goods from Japan to bring in German-made articles which are first sent to Japan for export to this country. Once these goods have been placed on the retailer's shelves it is impossible to prove that German-made goods have been brought in under a Japanese label. A dishonest dealer could claim that the goods had been imported directly from Germany long before the war.

While the law does not bar importation of goods from Germany, it imposes a higher duty upon such goods because of Germany's manipulation of the currency and otherwise indirectly paying a bounty or subsidy on goods she exports. Moreover, the trade-agreement concessions which the United States grants to all countries are expressly denied to Germany because of her unfair commercial practices and because we have no "most favored nation" treaty with Germany. Thus a fraud upon our revenue is committed when German-made goods are brought in under a Japanese label at the rates of duty imposed upon Japanese goods.

My bill makes subject to forefeiture all containers and their contents which are not correctly marked to indicate the country of origin.

Camouflage Paint Data Wanted by Federation

The February meeting of the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club was held jointly with the advisory committee of the Federation of Paint and Production Clubs which was gathered in Cleveland March 1.

Mr. Moore of the technical advisory committee was asked to give a brief summary of the talk which he had given to the advisory committee at its session in the afternoon. Mr. Moore stated that camouflage paints as used during the last war were now obsolete because of newer methods of detection, such as infra red photography, and asked that any information on suitable camouflage paints which individuals or clubs may obtain be sent to the technical advisory committee for correlation, so that the paint industry may be in a position to meet the requirements of any defense commission or industrial plant for this type of paint.

Dr. C. F. Prutton, head of the department of chemical engineering at Case School of Applied Science, spoke on "Chemical Industry and Defense."

Carbon Black Effect On Conductivity Discussed

The effect of carbon black content on the electrical conductivity of rubber stocks is discussed in the March issue of the *Carbon Black Bulletin*, published by Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc. The procedure employed for measuring the direct current resistance of rubber compounds is also described. A copy of the bulletin may be had by communicating with Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., 77 Franklin street, Boston, Mass., mentioning the REPORTER.

U.S. Revenue Returns Show Gain in January

U. S. revenue returns show gain in January collections of excise taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, for January, 1941, compared with January, 1940, as follows:—

Taxes Collected

	January 1941.	January 1940.
Coconut, etc., oils processed.	$2,187,745.85	$1,770,365.34
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $3 per gallon	23,068,823.19	17,852,947.09
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax $3 per gallon	1,788,552.11	1,436,314.56
Gasoline	23,306,897.09	19,228,326.96
Lubricating oils	2,340,219.14	2,615,468.04
Matches	.....	.....
Narcotics, including special taxes	40,893.48	37,740.33
Oleomargarin, excise taxes	96,002.80	81,943.28
Oleomargarin, special taxes	17,173.97	15,521.59
Toilet preparations	517,876.85	620,730.59
Transportation of oil by pipeline	918,290.05	1,049,642.54
Total internal revenue	$371,275,245.60	$306,304,059.19

Quantities Taxed

	January 1941.	January 1940.
Distilled spirits, domestic, tax gallons	7,948,819	8,134,493
Distilled spirits, imported, tax gallons	621,106	725,246
Distilled spirits, rectified, proof gallons	2,366,589	2,211,099
Oleomargarin, colored, pounds	42,470	23,470
Oleomargarin, uncolored	36,668,400	31,838,512

Golden Gate Club Study Deals with 3 Roll Mills

Fifty-seven members and guests of the Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club met at the Athens Athletic Club in Oakland, February 24. H. A. Reddy, of the Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation, spoke on "Texture of Dry Colors in Relation to Mill Base Production," and showed by means of photographic color slides the improvements made in dry colors in regard to ready dispersion, elimination of grit, and development of full color strength in mixing and milling.

Ross Cummings reported on the progress of the technical committee paper which involves the study of the three roll mill. Dr. A. H. Roberts gave a five minute talk on "Electrical Kinetics."

A sketch representative of California and the Golden Gate was approved for use as a heading of the club minutes published in the *Official Digest* of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Club.

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, North Tonawanda, N. Y., has called $60,000 of its 10-year 4½ percent convertibles for payment April 1, 1941 at 103½.

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CXP

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increase your production, cut processing costs and assure you a better product

Here is a Benzol completely free of corrosive compounds—that will keep your stills running on a continuous maximum production basis—with fewer shut-downs for cleaning.

J & L CXP Benzol is made by an exclusive process giving it a high degree of purity that marks it as one of the outstanding chemical achievements of the day.

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J & L CXP Benzol has the following critical properties guaranteed—Freezing Point 5.30° C—Boiling Range, less than 1° C—Bromine Index 3.

Write us on your letterhead and we shall be glad to send you a free sample of J & L CXP Benzol.

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AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS
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This is the first time in history that highly refined tar acids of this type have been made available on a large scale, and remarkably good results are being obtained by our many American buyers.

Please send us a note of your requirements with full particulars to our Sales Agents:—

TAR RESIDUALS, LTD., "Garthlands," Reigate Heath, SURREY, ENGLAND

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Domestic Pig Lead Scarcity Causes Advance—Lead Oxides Higher — Turpentine Remains Firm — Cadmium, Carbon Black, Titaniums, Lead, Shellac on Export Control List

Demand for pig lead over the past several weeks has been in large volume and in excess of available supplies. It had been found necessary two weeks ago to use sustantial tonnages of foreign pig lead to supply this deficiency. The tightness of the situation resulted in an advance of prices on domestic pig lead March 3 by one large supplier. The market was stabilized at the higher figures the following day.

The car lot and less car lot prices on lead oxides were advanced in sympathy with the metal. Pigment manufacturers were experiencing excellent business, with demand strong and shipments heavy. The pace of buying in the dry color field was definitely on the upswing as consumers became more active. Natural resin importers reported a small pick-up. Casein remained weak but the outlook for the future was promising. Hide glues were very scarce and sales were negotiated at well above the posted prices.

Prices for shellac hardened on spot. Also, sellers came closer into accord as to what was the actual price at which goods were obtainable. Quotations on shellac varnish were advanced, subject to occasional shading. Freight space from India was engaged ahead as far as June in Conference Line carriers. Russia gets no more shellac here.

Changes in rosin and turpentine prices were generally narrow, the prevailing tone in Southern and local markets being firm. No material broadening of trade was noted but orders for moderate lots were received more numerously. Some export business in rosin for Japanese account was also reported. Receipts in primary markets continued light.

Effective today, cadmium, carbon black, shellac and titaniums are on the export control list. On March 24 lead also will be added. On April 15 an export permit will be required for "plans, specifications or technical information utilized in connection with the production or processing of any of the items under control."

Metallic Lead and Zinc

The price of pig lead was advanced 10 points per pound last week. New quotations were 5.75c. to 5.80c. per pound at New York and 5.60c. at East St. Louis. Sellers of slab zinc continued to allocate sales. Price of zinc was firm. The governors of the Commodity Exchange ruled that on and after March 4 trading in zinc futures would be limited to liquidation of open positions. The opening of new positions will not be permitted.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from March 1 to March 7, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		Spot. London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0565@.0570	$0.0550	..* .. ..
Monday	.0570@.0575	.0550	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0575@.0580	.0560	.. .. ..
Wed'sd'y.	.0575@.0580	.0560	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0575@.0580	.0560	.. .. ..
Friday	.0575@.0580	.0560	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from March 1 to March 7, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		Spot. London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0765	$0.0725	..* .. ..
Monday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Friday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Pigments

Antimony White.—Normal business. Price steady

Flake White.—Routine demand. No changes.

Litharge.—Advanced 10 points per pound for car lots and ¼c. per pound for smaller quantities. For delivery to New York the commercial powdered material was quoted at 7¼c. per pound for car lots; 7¾c. for five tons or more and 8¼c. for smaller lots. Demand good.

Lithopone. — Shipments remained large and fairly regular. Price was firm and unchanged.

Metronite Pigment. — Normal call. Price steady.

Orange Mineral.—Advanced ¼c. per pound. For delivery to New York the American material was quoted at 11¼c. per pound for five tons or more and at 11¾c. for smaller quantities. Demand fairly large.

Red Lead.—Car lot prices advanced 10 points per pound and smaller lots ¼c. per pound. For delivery to New York the 95 percent material was listed at 8¼c. per pound for car lots; 8¾c. for five tons or more and 9¼c. for smaller lots. The 97 percent was listed at 8½c. per pound for car lots; 9c. for five tons or more and 9½c.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Price Changes

Advanced

Lead, pig, 10 points per lb.
red, dry, c.l., 10 points per lb.
l.c.l., ¼c. per lb.
Litharge, comml. powd., c.l., 10 points per lb.
l.c.l., ¼c. per lb.
Orange mineral, Amer., l.c.l., ¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 1c. to 9c per 100 lbs.
Shellac, varnish, 10c. per gal.
Turpentine, s.d., 1c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 106 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.0	128.0	128.0	126.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association meetings:—

Purchasing Agents Ass'n, May 26-29, Chicago.

HOOT MON! PARANOL 25

FOR A MON WI' AN EYE TO LOW COST PRODUCTION

Paranol 25 is a bonny buy . . . and the quality would truly surprise a mon wi' a searchin' pair of eyes!

And listen, mon! The way it works wi' softer oils will make your heart do a highland fling for glee. — Sshish! A sample and data dinna cost ye nothin'.

Our Technical Staff is at Your Service

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PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
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Improved ULTRAMARINE

Both tests were ground in varnish under the same conditions and are identical in composition and time of flow. But Calco's new, easily dispersed Ultramarine flows nearly 100% farther on an inclined plane than the former type. If you use Ultramarine—its superior "wetting out," saving in grinding time and better dispersion—make Improved Ultramarine good news for you! Write, stating your requirements, and a generous working sample to fit your needs will be sent promptly.

THE ULTRAMARINE COMPANY

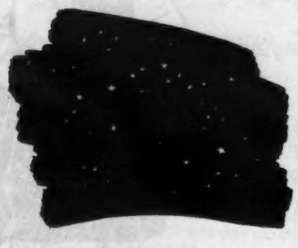
SELLING AGENTS
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK Calco NEW JERSEY
Boston • Philadelphia • Providence • New York • Charlotte • Chicago

for smaller amounts. The 98 percent was quoted at 8¾c. for car lots; 9¼c. for five tons and 9¾c. for smaller lots. Demand normal and inquiry good.

Titanium Pigments.—Business remained quite active during the week. Shipments were fairly large. Prices steady and unrevised.

White Lead.—Market fairly maintained. Demand good.

Zinc Oxides.—Shipments at high level. Prices firm.



Constant as the stars

Crosby Pine Oil

You're assured absolute purity and uniformity in Crosby Pine Oil by our rigid technical control in the modern Crosby plant. Crosby Pine Oil is highly fractionated — has high phenol coefficient. Sweet odor and smooth white emulsion in water are two additional highly desirable qualities.

Call on ROSBY for quality

Crosby Naval Stores, Inc.
Pleasure, Mississippi

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Good call. Price firm.

Asphaltum.—Market routine. Shipments regular. Prices steady.

Barytes. — Normal movement reported. Price steady. Inquiries more numerous.

Bentonite. — Routine deliveries reported. Price well maintained.

Blanc Fixe.—Inquiries satisfactory. Actual sales routine. Price firm.

Chalk.—Shipments small. Prices firm.

Charcoal.—Softwood material moving well with prices firm and unchanged.

China Clay.—Market was quieter but deliveries were running ahead of last year. Prices firm and unchanged.

Diatomaceous Earth.—The purified type was attracting a bit more interest than in the preceding periods. The market for the natural grade and the chemically pure material was routine. Prices steady and unrevised.

Fullers Earth.—Quiet and unchanged.

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
Color Content Guaranteed

Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue

KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Graphite.—Normal trade reported. No change in prices.

Gypsum.—Little of new interest. Demand holding well and previous prices maintained.

Marble Flour.—Market steady with demand fair.

Mica.—There was a fair movement of material into consumption. New business was small. Prices firm and unchanged.

Pumice Stone.—Imported material unavailable. Prices withdrawn.

Rottenstone.—Interest in offerings was less moderate than in the previous week. Prices were firm.

Tripoli.—A small pick-up in business was registered. Price steady.

Whiting.—Fair call. Prices steady.

Woodflour.—Movement of domestic stock was normal and running ahead of last year. Norwegian material was unavailable and prices were withdrawn.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—The market was firm following the advance of material for dispersion in alkyds. Demand was fair.

Bone Black.—Buying interest was well maintained. No price changes were reported.

Cadmium Lithopones.—Fairly good call reported. Shipments were normal and steady. The placing of cadmium on the export control list may affect the prices on these derivatives.

Carmine No. 40.—Consumption was better than normal and the volume of shipments was heavier than in the corresponding period last year.

Chrome Colors.—Market very active. Prices firm.

Carbon Black.—Heavy demand remained a feature of the market. Inquiries for the future were more numerous. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Fire Red Toner.—Normal trade reported. Price steady.

Iron Oxides.—Movement into consumption was noticeably heavier during the week. Demand was insistent. Prices were steady and unaltered.

Lacquer Maroon.—Good call. Price steady.

Lamp Black.—Trade continued at a good pace. Prices were firm and unrevised.

Lithol-Rubine Toner.—Demand was better than normal for this time of year. Shipments were large and regular. Price was steady.

Mercuric Oxides. — Demand good. Prices firm.

Ocher.—Buyers were actively interested in offerings and sales volume was higher during the week. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Peacock Blue.—Routine and firm.

Siennas.—Market active. Shipments heavy. Prices firm.

Tungstated Victoria Blue.—Routine movement. Price steady.

Ultramarine Blue. — Contract call slower. Most contracts fulfilled. Prices firm.

Umbers.—Heavy demand reported. Shipments large. Prices firm.

Vermilion.—The demand for quicksilver material continued to improve. Prices were firm and unchanged.

LAMP CARBON BONE **BLACKS** LAKE VINE OXIDE
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, NEW YORK
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STEARATES
ZINC STEARATE
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Stocks at
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FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 3, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Driers

Stearates and palmitates continued to move in good fashion during the period under review. The majority of contracts were practically fulfilled but there was still a small contract call. There was also a further pick-up in the inquiry for future delivery. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Naval Stores

A firm tone prevailed much of the time last week in Southern and local markets for naval stores. Price changes were narrow. So far as new domestic business was concerned, purchasing was mainly of the same conservative character noted in recent preceding weeks, this attitude on the part of buyers in the face of an expanding consumption in defense work being attributed to the confusing developments in political affairs at home and abroad and a downward trend at times in the markets for securities and various speculative commodites of more or less importance. The movement into consuming channels on contracts previously placed appeared to be steady and liberal, however, and in the case of rosin an increase was noted in the export movement, especially to Japan, though there were also reports of some export transactions for South American account.

The government remained in the market as a seller of rosin and turpentine. Offerings from other sources were generally rather light. Receipts continued small and no change in the situation in this respect is expected until after the new season gets under way. Temperatures in some parts of the South recently have been abnormally low for this period and the opinion existed in some quarters that marketing of the new crop may not be up to expectations, especially as there appears to be a shortage of labor in some parts of the South. Estimates of production are of little value at this season of the year but in some quarters talk has latterly been heard to the effect that indications point to some decrease in the output as compared with the season now drawing to a close.

Meantime supplies of old crop rosin and turpentine in the hands of consumers are believed to be steadily diminishing in view of the conservative character of purchasing operations during recent weeks, and in the case of rosin at least there are some who would not be surprised to witness some broadening of trade in the not distant future, especially as open market quotations on some grades are considerably below the loan values established by the government and which become effective with the individual signing of agreements. The loan values are as follows:—G grade $1.95 per 100 pounds, H $2, I $2.05, K $2.10, M $2.20, N $2.25, W G $2.35 and W W and X $2.45.

Mexican 1940 Gum Crop Off

In the Guadalajara section of Mexico the estimated production of naval stores for the year 1940 was 335,000 gallons of turpentine and 4,600 metric tons of rosin, which figures compare with 410,000 gallons of turpentine and 5,000 metric tons of rosin produced for the preceding year, according to a report from Washington. Exports of turpentine from the Guadalajara area amount to about 85 percent of the turpentine production whereas rosin ordinarily amounts to less than 5 percent of the output. Stocks of turpentine at the end of the year were reported to be normal but there was no record of rosin stocks. Exports for 1940 showed a decline from 390,261 gallons in 1939 to 297,327 gallons in 1940. Rosin exports totaled 135 metric tons in 1939, falling to only 25 metric tons in 1940.

Turpentine.—Business in turpentine in the local market was generally of the small-lot variety last week, the movement of such quantities being reported in some quarters as fair. The tone was firm in company with the primary market where offerings were light.

SAVANNAH, March 7.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday ..	33½	500	5	220	9,703
Tuesday ..	33½	850	18	336	9,383
Wednesday	33½	450	8	11	9,383
Thursday..	33½	250	9	...	9,392
Friday ...	33½	300	17	529	8,870

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, March 5.—Turpentine stocks 13,468 barrels.

PENSACOLA, March 1.—Turpentine stocks 10,231 barrels.

mineral pigments
NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC
PURE CHROMIUM OXIDES
are
STRONG - INERT - PERMANENT
C. K. WILLIAMS & COMPANY
EASTON·PENNSYLVANIA

Chicago—March 7

Turpentine quiet. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 46c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 51c.; single drums, 49c.; single barrels, 54c.

Rosin.—The local market for rosin had a steady or firm tone in company with the primary market where offerings were light and price movements narrow. There was a fair demand here for moderate quantities to fill the current needs of consumers.

SAVANNAH, March 7.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted					
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B		$1.56	$1.56	$1.56	$1.56	$1.56
D		1.65	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.74
E		1.67	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
F		1.67	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.74
G		1.67	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
H		1.68	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.74
I		1.71	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
K		1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.91
M		2.01	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
N		2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
WG		2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56
WW		2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76
X		2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76
	Barrels					
Sales.... ...	...	...	108	...	...	19
Receipts. ...		314	430	26	...	223
Shipments ...		410	545	1	...	539
Stocks... ...		...	...	...	...	163,251

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, March 5.—Rosin stocks 324,326 barrels.

PENSACOLA, March 1.—Rosin stocks 53,994 barrels.

Chicago—March 7

Rosin firm and somewhat more active. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $2.87 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $2.96; M grade, $3.34; W.W. grade, $4.07.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Increased request for moderate quantities. Market steady.

Pitch.—Local spot quotations maintained. Stocks moderate. Demand fair.

Rosin Oil.—Fair movement of moderate lots to local and other consumers. Tone steady.

Tar.—Moderate shipments on contracts and transient orders. Market firm.

Lacquer Materials

With inquiries and shipments maintained at high levels, sellers were more concerned about supplying all the demand than obtaining any additional business. A number of imporatnt items were regarded as tight, and sellers were cautious in taking on new commitments. No price changes occurred. However, a firm undertone was evident. Some word concerning second quarter prices was expected within the near future.

January production of nitrocellulose sheets, rods and tubes totaled 1,166,532; shipments, 1,112,395 pounds, compared with 1,238,824 and 1,081,123 pounds, respectively, in the corresponding month a year ago, according to latest statistics released by the Department of Commerce from ten reporting manufacturers.

Acetone.—Good demand, sellers pressed to make deliveries. Prices unchanged and firm.

Butyl Acetate.—Steady inquiry, with shipments well sustained. Prices unaltered.

Cellulose Acetate.—Business moderately active, and prices unchanged. January production of sheets, rods and tubes 616,525 pounds; shipments, 674,574, against 857,277 and 751,429 pounds, respectively, in January, 1940.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Good size inquiry. Market position firm. Prices remain the same.

Ethyl Acetate.—Shipments well maintained. Prices unchanged, with tone firm.

Isopropyl Acetate.—Withdrawals consistent against contracts to keep market position firm.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Market in tight position. Shipments moved steadily, and prices rule firm.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Market tone one of firmness. Shipments good to regular consuming channels.

Shellac

Further advance in prices were lacking in the shellac market last week but there was no lack of market strength neither here nor in Calcutta. The main problem of dealers is to get goods shipped from India. Because of the extreme difficulty in getting cargo space, it was considered fortuitous that the Federal Government decided to place shellac on the export license list, effective March 10. Which means, probably, no more shellac for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Russia in the not far distant past bought some 10,000 packages in this market—shellac which, under the present lack of steamer space out of India, could well be used by American industry. Costs to import were on the rise. While the official Conference Line freight rate is $26 per ton, the Line has no space to offer. Around $40 has been paid to lines outside of the conference, whether or not on shellac was not quite certain. Everything points toward higher prices.

Trade Briefs

Devoe & Raynolds Company, paint manufacturer, this city, has elected to its directorate H. W. Battle, G. P. Gray, and E. W. Preston, succeeding E. S. Blackledge, E. T. Gray and A. C. Stephan.

Paint and Allied Industries Credit Association has elected to its directorate Miss Doris M. Ritch, of the A. C. Horn Company, Brooklyn, and Graham H. Rothweiler, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, stockholders will be asked at the annual meeting, March 31, to vote on a proposal to broaden the scope of its charter to permit manufacturing articles for national defense.

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, has developed a special mixing sealer that enables the painter to turn a flat wall paint into a tight undercoater for enamel, into a pigmented wall sealer, or can be used as a reinforcing vehicle for outside semi-paste paint and lead in oil.

Lilly Varnish Company, Indianapolis, has notified the Securities and Exchange Commission that it plans to offer 6,250 shares of no par common stock about March 25 to a limited group of present holders at $10 a share. Funds will be used for retirement of preferred stock and for working capital.

Arthur W. Van Heuckeroth, research chemist in the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and reserve officer in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps of the army, has been called to active duty. Lieut. Van Heuckeroth will act in a liaison capacity for the army in cooperating with the association in technical paint, varnish and lacquer problems.

Bronze Powders

The demand for aluminum powders and pastes was heavy during the week, maintaining the levels of the past several periods. Offerings were limited, however, due to the scarcity of supply.

Varnish Gums

Importers of natural resins reported more activity in the domestic market last week, with the demand for copals and dammars improved. Some sellers were encountering slight difficulty in obtaining freight space from primary centers. All prices remained firm and unchanged.

Synthetic Resins

The demand for these ingredients remained satisfactory, with shipments steady and in heavy volume. Ester gum movement was improved. All prices were firm and unchanged.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—The market remained quiet, with demand sluggish. Buying was confined to small lots. Consumers were apparently marking time until the flush season, expected in about a month. The advance in freight rates from South America, due April 1, will undoubtedly prompt heavier buying of Argentine casein before that date.

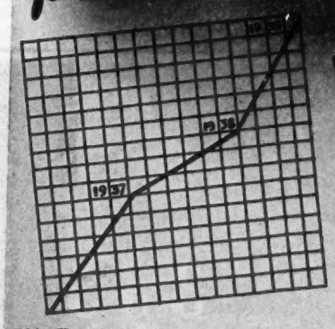
Glues.—The scarcity of hide glues became more acute in face of an increasingly heavy demand. Prices were firm, with most sales being at over the market figures. Bone glues were in good call and firm.

PIGMENT COLORS
for EVERY Job . . .
For the ultimate in strength, cleanliness, permanency and ease of grinding, investigate our line of standard pigments — it will pay you dividends.
Working Samples Sent Promptly on Request

LITHOLS, PARAS
TOLUDINES, RUBINES
MADDER LAKES
CHLORINATED PARA
PIGMENT SCARLET
MANDARIN ORANGE
CASCADE BLUES
SCARLET LAKES
IRON BLUES, CHROME
GREENS, CHROME
YELLOWS
PERMANENT YELLOW
PERMANENT ORANGE
FASTOLUX BLUE
PERMANENT PURPLE
RHODAMINES
ETC.

Ansbacher Siegle CORPORATION
Manufacturers of Fine Chemical Pigment Colors
General Offices, Works, and Laboratories
ROSEBANK, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit San Francisco, Richmond, Toronto, Can.

MICA OPENS UP NEW Possibilities For PAINTS



USE OF WATERGROUND MICA SKYROCKETS IN THE PAINT INDUSTRY
Because of proven results

FLAT, FLAKE LIKE PARTICLES INCREASE PAINT LIFE
With all the advantages of a lamellar pigment . . . yet (1) CHEMICALLY INERT . . . it is (2) ANTI CORROSIVE . . . and (3) RESISTS ELECTROLYTIC ACTION.

INVISIBLE FLAKES 1/25,000 OF AN INCH THICK
The Mica Flakes which have been delaminated to between 1/2 to 1 1/2 microns (4) INCREASE ADHESION and (5) RESIST penetration of MOISTURE while the valve-like action of the particles permits escape of moisture from the wood.

Waterground Mica (6) CONTROLS WEATHERING, (7) CHALKING, (8) CHECKING and (9) CRACKING. (10) Increases FLEXIBILITY, and (11) TINT RETENTION.

WET GROUND MICA ASSOCIATION, Inc.
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Zinc Oxide Situation Analyzed by N.P.V.L.A.

—*Continued from page* 3

L. Havey, vice-president of the New Jersey Zinc Company, and Mr. Havey's reply, as follows, has been transmitted by Mr. Trigg to the members of the association:—

I am glad you asked me about the zinc situation as you did in your letter of February 28, and I am happy to be able to assure the manufacturers of ready-mixed paints that there is no indication of a general shortage of zinc pigments as distinguished from zinc metal.

The slab zinc situation has been tight these early months of 1941 because of defense requirements, coupled with very large demands from nondefense industries which consume zinc. With increases in slab zinc smelting capacity becoming effective the latter half of this year, however, the production of slab zinc will be at a higher rate than at any previous time in the history of the zinc industry.

It is expected that this increased production of slab zinc will care for estimated defense demands, plus a considerable quantity for export to Great Britain, leaving a balance equivalent to approximately 80 percent of the slab zinc consumed in normal years by all industries.

The only effect of the slab zinc situation on zinc oxide is in those grades which are made from zinc metal—the French process grades. We have had to curtail these grades to some extent because of the limited supply of metal, but we have not had to limit the American process zinc oxides, or lithopone, and other zinc sulphide pigments which are not dependent upon slab zinc, and there is no present indication that they will be limited. In this connection, I would point out that the American process zinc oxides include both lead-free and leaded types.

There has been a lot in the papers about zinc, some of it reasonably accurate, and some of it guesswork, including some so-called "helpful" suggestions as to substitutes for zinc in ready-mixed paints. I therefore appreciate this opportunity to present the zinc pigment situation to the paint industry as I see it.

The Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management announced today that a plan has been worked out with representatives of the zinc industry to take care of urgent requirements for zinc for defense purposes. E. R. Stettinius, jr., director of priorities, said that under the plan the priorities division will instruct each zinc producer month-by-month to set aside a quantity of the metal subject to priority allocation. The allocation will be made by the division.

The plan will go into effect on production for the month of April. For that month all producers of slab zinc will set aside 5 percent of their total production. This will create a pool of the metal which can be promptly allocated by the priorities division to ease shortages as they may occur in defense industries.

Officials of the priorities division believe that the plan, which can be modified from month to month, will make it possible for the zinc industry to meet the present zinc requirements in defense plants. A tight situation in the supply of zinc developed some weeks ago when manufacturers of military brass, into which zinc enters, experienced difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies. This problem was met on a temporary basis through a rearrangement of orders approved by the priorities division. Demands for zinc, from both defense and non-defense industries, continue to be urgent, however, and although production of the metal is expected to increase during the latter part of this year, it is apparent that the present situation cannot be entirely met by a rearrangement of shipping schedules. Because of these factors the priorities division has decided that the priorities system should be applied to a portion of total zinc production. The 5 percent figure is considered adequate for present needs.

A.S.T.M. Group to Study Accelerated Paint Tests

—*Continued from page* 4

Several new projects were set up by the committee, including development of a method for determining adhesion of paint films, development of specifications for application of a film of uniform thickness, and development of pictorial standards for showing checking, cracking and other types of breakdown in paint films.

In addition to D-1 meetings, there was a joint symposium of the A.S.T.M. and the Inter-Society Color Council on the subject of color and its use in evaluating the appearance of engineering materials. This forum was under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul. Topics discussed included:—"Color of Transparent Materials," by Francis Scofield, of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; "Hiding Power and Opacity," by R. H. Sawyer, of Krebs Pigment and Color Corporation; "Color Standards for Opaque Materials," by Dr. I. H. Godlove, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Experimental Laboratories; "The Spectrophotometer in the Determination of the Color of Materials," by Dr. A. E. Parker, of the Electrical Testing Laboratories; and 'Photoelectric Colorimetry," by Richard S. Hunter, of the National Bureau of Standards.

Color in paint styling was explained at the evening popular session called "Parade of Color," by Ivor Kenway, advertising manager of the Devoe & Raynolds Company. Color in photography was discussed by Earl A. Trager, and Herbert Thompson Strong presented "Exploring the Magic World of Color."

Clausen Joins Vita Var

Vincent Clausen

Who has been appointed merchandising manager for the Vita Var Corporation, Newark, N. J. Mr. Clausen was for many years director of advertising and merchandising for Devoe & Raynolds, paint manufacturer, this city. Mr. Clausen was Democratic candidate for Congress from the ninth New Jersey district at the recent national election.

Paul J. Devitt Company's hardware and paint store in South Philadelphia was destroyed by a $135,000 fire February 23.

Paint Federation Names Committees

—*Continued from page* 5

National Paint Bulletin award, Harry Eastwood, of the R. N. Nason Company, San Francisco.

Nominating, R. J. Smith, of the Indianapolis Paint & Color Company.

Paint Industry Magazine award, Joseph Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation.

Paint industries show, W. F. Kuster, of Carpenter-Morton Company.

Photo standards, G. H. Wescott, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia.

Plant managers, J. F. McMenamin, of Felton, Sibley & Co., Philadelphia.

Program, Joseph Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn.

Publicity, Carlton H. Rose, of the National Lead Company, New York.

Rating relation, Ed Fasig, of the Lowe Brothers Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Safety and hazards, Ralph H. Everett, of the Keystone Varnish Company, Brooklyn.

Scientific section, Mr. Everett.

Scholarship, K. J. Howe, of the Thibaut & Walker Company, Long Island City.

Technical advisory, John C. Moore, of the Sinclair Refining Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.

"Hammered Effect" Produced By New One-Coat Formulation

A one-coat paint finish which produces a "hammered" effect is described in the February issue of *By Gum*, monthly houseorgan of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., manufacturer of synthetic resins, oils, and chemical colors. The new development is said to be applicable with an ordinary spray gun.

Several other articles of interest to paint, varnish, and lacquer manufacturers are also presented in the journal. A copy of the publication may be obtained by addressing Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., 601 Woodward Boulevard, Detroit, Mich., mentioning the REPORTER.

Paint-Up Window Display Material Now Available

"Style Your Home with Color" is the theme of the new window display material being issued by the national clean up and paint up campaign bureau of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. This new display is a ten-color, three-dimensional display, 45 inches by 35 inches, die cut to shape. Price is $1.55 each, packed in individual cartons, and may be imprinted in quantities of twenty-five or more at small additional cost.

Crescent Bronze Powder Company is the firm name under which J. L. Lazarus and Sylvia A. Lazarus have obtained a certificate to conduct business at 1286 Sunset boulevard, Los Angeles.

ELIMINATE FILTERING BOTTLENECKS!

with SPARKLER HORIZONTAL-PLATE VARNISH FILTERS

Let Sparkler Varnish filters end your filtering bottlenecks.

This advanced-typed, horizontal-plate equipment gives you unprecedented speed with maximum flow rate, and sharper, clearer filtering. Intermittent service does not disturb clarity. Compact, portable, easy to clean—cuts cleaning time in half. Remarkably economical — uses less filter aids.

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THE COMPLETE RESIN LINE
"5 & W" ESTER GUM—all types
"AROFENE"*—pure phenolics
"AROCHEM"*—modified types
"CONGO GUM"*—raw, fused and esterified
"AROPLAZ"*—alkyds
NATURAL RESINS—all standard grades
* Registered U. S. Patent Office

RIGHT FOR LINSEED AND DEHYDRATED CASTOR OILS

For numerous applications, the scarcity and high price of china wood oil have made it necessary for the varnish maker to formulate with increasing amounts of dehydrated castor, linseed and specially treated fish and soya bean oils. Many new synthetics have been designed for this purpose and are now in general use.

AROCHEM 335 is one of the most versatile of these recently developed modified phenolic resins. Due both to its structure and method of manufacture it kettles easily and has good solubility, in spite of its high melting point, which promotes rapid bodying and hardness.

AROCHEM 335, with the softer oils, including straight linseed, provides an added margin for satisfactory performance based on comparative tack-free time, overnight hardness, alkali resistance, color and gloss. Of course, it also works very well with tung oil.

Stroock & Wittenberg CORPORATION
60 East 42nd Street New York

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Further Advance in Chinawood Oil—Cottonseed Oil and Lard Firmer — Linseed Oil Raised by Crushers — Edible Olive Oil Up—Coconut Higher—Trade Better

Business in miscellaneous vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases was more active last week, though the improvement was by no means pronounced, as the confusing developments in political affairs abroad and at home still made many consumers averse to purchasing beyond current needs. An increase was noted, however, in the volume of inquiries and orders for small or moderate lots of various commodities. In the case of foreign products business would apparently have been larger than it was but for the smallness of supplies held here and the uncertainty regarding future arrivals from abroad. In some instances there was a complete lack of offerings of Far Eastern products owing to the increasing scarcity of ocean tonnage. In such circumstances the prevailing tone here was firm and the price trend upward. It was announced from Washington that commencing today licenses would be required for the exportation from this country of copra, coconut oil, palm kernels, palm oil and fatty acids produced from vegetable oils.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated. — Consumption reported on increase. Contract movement liberal. New business expanding. Tone firm.

Chinawood. — Quotations advanced ¼c. Import costs rising. Ocean tonnage scarcity increasing. Inquiry here more active. Arrivals here last week 100 tons; Los Angeles, 150 drums and 63,000 pounds.

Coconut.—Crude advanced to 3¾c. per pound in tankcars. Offerings scarce; quotation nominal. Refined advanced to 8¾c. per pound, less car lots, returnable drums. Copra nominal at 2c. Export licenses required March 10 for copra and coconut oil.

Corn.—Crude offerings light. Market quiet. Refined in fair demand.

Cottonseed.—Refined prices stationary. Market steadier. Demand fairly active.

Oiticica. — Inquiry stimulated by strength of competing oil. Tone firmer.

Olive. — Edible stronger. Stocks steadily dwindling. Sales at $3.35 per gallon upward. Denatured and foots firm. Fair request.

Palm.—Quiet in absence of shipment offerings. Local quotations lacking.

Peanut.—Crude steadier with competing product. Quotations advanced ⅛c. to ¼c. Inquiry more active.

Perilla. — Firm. Offerings light. Quotations nominal. Fair inquiry.

Soybean.—Crude and refined more active on spot. Quotations advanced ⅛c. to ¼c. Offerings light. Reported Manchurian export quota of 1940 crop of beans and cakes fixed at equal to 2,215,000 metric tons of beans. German quota 300.000 metric tons. Crop estimated 3,800,000 tons. Bag shortage retarding marketing.

Teaseed.—Supplies light. Tone firm. Crude reported sold 17c. per pound; refined, 20c.

There was no trading in soybean oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange, from March 1 to March 7, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	...	...	5.50@6.25
July	...	...	5.50 nom.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Mar. 7.—Vegetables oils quiet.

COCONUT.—Refined, edible oil, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, drums, car lots; 8½c. to 8¾c., drums, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 6½c. to 6¼c. per pound, drums, car lots. Refined, edible oil, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 8¾c. to 9c., drums, less than car lots.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, 5½c. to 5¼c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was fairly active. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Mar. 7.	Closing Feb. 28.
Cash, No. 2.	.96¼	.94½	.96¼	....
May	.93½	.91¾	.93⅝	.93¼
July	.89⅞	.88¼	.89⅞	.89½

Price Changes

Advanced

Candelilla wax, ⅝c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3 chalky, 2c. per lb.
No. 3 North Country, 2c. per lb.
No. 2 yellow, 1c. per lb
refined, 2c. per lb.
Chinawood oil, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Grease, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Lard, Western, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Linseed oil, 2-10c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 10c. per gal.
Sesame oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Linseed meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
120.8	**119.0**	**118.6**	**106.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

San Francisco, March 5.—Business in vegetable oils was pretty much in sellers' hands. Buying of all products was fair.

COCONUT.—Very strong. Absence of copra supplies lends very firm tone. Sales at 3½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports and/or mills. Sellers said to be refusing this price today against buyers' bids. Copra, two cents, nominal. No offerings.

CHINAWOOD.—Quoted 26¾c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

OITICICA.—Raw, liquid oil 19¼c. per pound in drums, f.o.b. San Francisco. Tankcars, 18¼c. Market strong.

BABASSU.—Very strong. Quoted nominally 6½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast mills.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed prices generally firm. Linseed oil higher. Meal easier. Flaxseed receipts at New York 656,368 bushels.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, March 7.—Small receipts and eastern inquiry for Spring shipment of flaxseed caused firmness. Weakness was a response to lost ground in other grains.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.
Saturday	$1.75⅝	$1.68⅝
Monday	1.74	1.67
Tuesday	1.74	1.67
Wednesday	1.75⅝	1.68⅝
Thursday	1.75½	1.68½
Friday	1.75¼	1.68¼

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1941.	Receipts 1940.	Shipments 1941.	Shipments 1940.
This week	27,366	1,440	125	1,258
Since Aug. 1.	6,170,347	4,374,104	4,356,767	3,964,216

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.—Late last week the cash flax movement began to pick up and since then has been fairly liberal, much more so than a year ago. Selling of flax stored in interior elevators picked up some and farmers made better deliveries during a spell of favorable weather.

All local crushers were in the market and there was some buying for outside crushers, too. Demand for diversion point offers was good and buyers continued to accumulate cargoes for lake shipment as hopes of securing important supplies from Argentina diminish.

Sentiment is mixed on account of the uncertainty regarding importations of Argentine flax for use in eastern crushing.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.75⅝	$1.68⅝	$1.67½
Monday	1.74	1.67	1.66
Tuesday	1.74	1.67	1.66
Wednesday	1.75⅝	1.68⅝	1.67⅛
Thursday	1.75½	1.68½	1.67⅛
Friday	1.65¼	1.68¼	1.67¼

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1941.	Receipts 1940.	Shipments 1941.	Shipments 1940.
This week	126,000	19,600	30,800	18,200
Since Sept. 1.	8,942,600	2,910,600	1,530,800	1,820,030

WINNIPEG, March 7.—The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.57½	$1.59¼	$1.56⅞
Monday	1.56⅝	1.58⅝	1.57
Tuesday	1.58⅝	1.60⅝	1.58½
Wednesday	1.61¼	1.63	1.60⅞
Thursday	...	1.67⅞	1.65
Friday	1.65¼	1.67	1.64

BUENOS AIRES, March 7.—Flaxseed, April, 70c. per bushel. Exports this week, 461,000 bushels, including 390,000 to the United States. Total since January 1, as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United States	2,291,000	4,292,000
United Kingdom	621,000	3,990,000
Continent	51,000	4,881,000
Orders	.....	598,000
Others	184,000	67,000
Totals	3,147,000	13,828,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	5,906,000
Previous week	5,906,000
Last year	5,118,000

Linseed Oil.—The local market was stronger, influenced by firmness in flaxseed, the scarcity of ocean tonnage at rising freight rates from South America and an upward trend in the markets for various other commodities here. Quotations on oil were advanced two points by crushers. Inquiries from paint and linoleum makers showed some increase. Withdrawals on old contracts were liberal here

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)

RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND (*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)

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CHINA WOOD OIL
WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION
Woolworth Building
SPOT New York, N. Y. FUTURE

TALLOW
LARD OIL
NEATSFOOT OIL
ANIMAL STEARINE
ACIDLESS TALLOW OIL
INDEPENDENT MFG. CO.
Bridesburg P. O. Philadelphia, Pa.

W. C. HARDESTY CO., Inc.
41 East 42nd Street New York
RED OIL STEARIC ACID
Saponified - Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS (HYDREX)
Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids Coconut Oil Fatty Acids
Palm Oil Fatty Acids Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Lauric Acid Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine - Pitch - White Oleine
FACTORIES: Dover, Ohio - Los Angeles, Calif. - Toronto, Canada
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Crown Sardine Oil

Light Cold Pressed Alkali Refined
Pale Blown Pale Kettle Bodied
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High Iodine Value Low Acid Number
Low Cold Test Uniform Quality

DRUMS TANK WAGONS TANK CARS

Especially refined and processed for the paint, varnish, printing ink and lineoleum industries.

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2-14 49th Avenue Long Island City, N. Y.

Agents: GEO. A. ROWLEY CO. 937 No. Front St. Philadelphia, Pa. — R. B. HUBER 216 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

although a slowing down of the movement was reported at outside points. Demand for flaxseed in Northwestern markets was good and offerings were well absorbed by crushers and cash interests. Reports concerning the outlook for the next flaxseed crop were good. Unfavorable accounts were received regarding the quality of stored seed in Argentina as a result of rains.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.—Crushers report limited trade in oil with buyers interested chiefly in cooperage to tankcar lots for early delivery. It is a little easier to buy oil for nearer shipment now because some of the crushers are getting caught up on their shipping instructions.

Quotations on tankcar lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 8.8c. per pound; cooperage car lots, 9.5c. per pound; warehouse lots, 9.9c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1941.	1940.
This week.....	3,950,000	2,940,000
Since Sept. 1.....	87,730,000	79,380,000

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Linseed oil quiet and steady. Quoted:—Tankcars, 9c. per pound; drum car lots, ex-mill, 9.7c.; drum lots, ex-warehouse, 10.1c.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Trade in linseed oil is somewhat better. Tanks, 8.8c. per pound; drums, car lots, 9.5c.; drums, less than car lots, 9.9c.

Cake and Meal.—Quotations on meal shaded about $1 per ton. Trade quieter.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.—Meal trade is quiet. Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100-pound sacks, $27 to $27.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1941.	1940.
This week.....	5,320,000	3,400,000
Since Sept. 1.....	220,781,060	120,100,000

CHICAGO, March 7.—Linseed meal remains slow. Round lots, $27 per ton, nominal; car lots, 27 to $27.50; less than car lots, $29 to $29.50.

Cottonseed Oil

Trend of refined oil futures mainly upward here. Southern markets for cottonseed products generally firm.

Cottonseed Oil.—Refined oil futures were moderately lower at one time last week but in the main the trend of prices was upward in view of the prospect of diminishing competition from vegetable oils of foreign origin owing to the increasing scarcity of ocean tonnage and advancing freight rates. It was reported that the British government had taken over additional vessels engaged in the Far Eastern trade for use in the Atlantic service and that there would be further withdrawals of ships in the near future. In such circumstances bullish sentiment among local and other traders in cottonseed oil futures appeared to be spreading.

Trade interests and commission houses made purchases. Offerings of contracts were light much of the time. Shorts covered. The trend of lard was upward at times. Vegetable products which compete with cottonseed oil were firm or higher. Offerings of copra and crude coconut oil as well as palm and palm kernel were lacking. Nominal quotations on crude coconut oil were higher. Edible coconut oil was again advanced by refiners. Soybean oil was more active, sales being reported at an advance of ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound. As to future supplies of cottonseed oil, the indications seemed to point to a greater curtailment of the next cotton area than was intended a few weeks ago. Southern markets for crude cottonseed oil were higher. Production was on a diminishing scale as usual at this season and offerings were light.

Receipts of hogs in Western markets were moderate. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended March 1 averaged 243 pounds against 249 pounds in the previous week. Stocks of lard in Chicago increased 5,561,853 pounds during February against an increase in the same month last year of 26,630,426 pounds. Total supplies in that market at the close of February were 191,379,687 pounds against 157,256,726 pounds last year.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

TO OBTAIN . . .

The highest grade alkyd resins, use Woburn Fatty Acids (Linseed, Soybean, Cocoanut, Cottonseed, etc,). They are more highly refined, purer, are uniform and are shipped in suitable containers to prevent contamination.

To obtain a superb alkyd, colorless and color retentive to an unusual degree, use Woburn Isoline Fatty Acid. No other material produces an alkyd of equivalent color retention and durability.

For a drying oil of superior quality, use Woburn Dehydrated Castor Oil — ISOLINE — (U.S. Patent 1,892,258). White protective coatings made with ISOLINE are lighter and do not "after yellow".

For the Most Durable of All Films Use ISOLINE

For high quality soaps, use Woburn Fatty Acids. Consult our Technical Department for advice on the proper Fatty Acid to be used in making your Special Soaps. The use of Fatty Acids reduces the cost of making soaps.

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WOBURN DEGREASING COMPANY of N.J.
HARRISON CABLE ADDRESS: WOBODE NEW JERSEY

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PHILADELPHIA Geo. A. Rowley Co. — PITTSBURGH J. C. Ackerman — ST. LOUIS Nolte Brokerage Co. — TORONTO Harrisons & Crosfield (Canada) Ltd. — WASHINGTON, D. C. Manufacturers Service Bureau
LOS ANGELES — PORTLAND, ORE. — SEATTLE — SAN FRANCISCO Martin, Hoyt & Milne, Inc.

Warehouse Stocks at CHICAGO — CLEVELAND — LOS ANGELES — OAKLAND, CALIF. — SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE

the New York Produce Exchange from March 1 to March 7, inclusive, comprised 1,037 contracts, a total of 62,220,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.75	6.42	6.72@6.79
May	6.84	6.50	6.80 sale
July	6.97	6.61	6.94 sale
September	7.03	6.70	7.01 sale
October	7.05	6.66	7.02 ....
Crude, Southeast, .05½c. Nom.			

Chicago, Mar. 7.—Cottonseed oil buying moderate. Refined, edible oil, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, drums, car lots; 8¼c. to 8½c., drums, less than car lots.

Cake and Meal.—Spot material was generally reported as firm in Southern markets. Offerings light. Demand better.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Mar. 5.—Eight percent cottonseed meal $25 and $25.50 per ton at Southeastern points. Prime crude oil 5⅜c. per pound. Land preparation is hindered by unfavorable weather in the upper cotton belt. In the sandy soils of the lower cotton belt satisfactory progress is reported.

Memphis, March 6.—Crude cottonseed oil more active. Sales at 5½c. That figure now bid. Mills asking 5¾c. Offerings light. Meal fairly active; 41 percent $23.50 to $24 per ton, Memphis basis. Bulk cake $21 per ton, Valley points. Bulk hulls $5 per ton; sacks $7.50 per ton, mill points. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	Feb. 27.	March 6.
March	$23.20@——	$22.85@23.20
May	23.15@23.25	22.95@23.35
July	23.25@——	23.25@23.45
September	22.75@23.00	23.40@23.85
October	22.75@23.15	23.50@24.00

Closing soybean meal futures:—

March	$21.50@22.00	$21.50@22.00
May	21.50@22.00	21.40@21.85
July	20.75@21.00	21.85@21.50
October	20.75@21.30	21.50@22.00

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—Small and moderate lot orders received more numerously. Market steadier.

Castor Oil.—Consumption reported on increase. Tone firm.

Coconut Oil.—Tendency apparently upward on strong position of crude material.

Cottonseed Oil.—Quotations generally unchanged but market tone firmer. Business fairly active.

Linseed Oil.—Fair movement of moderate lots to local and outside consumers. Tone steady.

Palm Oil. — Quotations nominal owing to scarcity of crude.

Red Oil.—Increased request from makers of textile compounds. Market steadier.

Soybean Oil.—Buying stimulated by upturn in raw material. Tone firmer.

Stearic Acid.—Movement on contracts and transient orders showed expansion.

Chicago—March 7

Fatty acids fairly active and firm. Corn oil, double distilled, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcar; 8¾c. to 9c., drums, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 9¾c. to 10c., drums, car lots; 10¼c. to 10½c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, tankcar; 7½c. to 7¾c., drums, car lots; 8c. to 8¼c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2½c. to 2¾c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3½c. to 3¾c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1⅜c. to 1½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Newfoundland offerings somewhat freer. Occasional sales. Tone strong.

Menhaden.— Purchasing of refined oil limited to comparatively small quantities. Market firm.

Sardine.—Local refined oil prices firmly maintained. Fair inquiry.

Sperm. — Moderate movement on contracts and transient orders. Prices maintained.

Whale.—Consumers of refined oil purchasing for current needs only. Market steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, Mar. 5.—Sale of a limited quantity of spot crude menhaden oil reported at 37c. per gallon. Spot oil now very scarce. Future delivery oil on a when-and-if-made basis reported offering in the South at 35c. per gallon, but no transactions.

San Francisco, March 5.—Five tanks California sardine oil sold in the Southern district at a reported figure of 50 cents per gallon. The material was said to have been resale oil, first hand producers having none available with less than a month between now and the end of the season in the South.

While the California Sardine Products Institute reported a catch of 10,051 tons in the South for the week ended February 28, actual production of oil was negligible.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Increased movement of moderate lots. Offerings generally light. Prices up ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.—Choice white grease, 4¾c. to 4⅞c. per pound; yellow, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.

Lard. — Domestic trade somewhat more active. Price changes moderate. Hog marketing comparatively light.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.—Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

			Closing	
	High.	Low.	Mar. 7.	Feb. 26.
Cash	$6.50	$6.15	$6.50	$6.25
May	6.62	6.27	6.62	6.32
July	6.67	6.42	6.77	6.47

Stearin.—Increased request for small or moderate lots on spot. Market steady.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.—Prime oleo stearin, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound.

Tallow. — Demand for small lots more active. Offerings generally light. Prices up ¼c. per pound.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.—Inedible tallow, prime, 4⅞c. to 5c.; special, 4⅝c. to 4¾c.

Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from March 1 to March 7, inclusive, consisted of 10 contracts, switches. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	...	...	5.40@5.70
July	...	...	5.50@5.90

Animal Oils

Degras.—Increased request for common and neutral. Stocks light or moderate. Tone steadier.

Lard.—Selling schedules held at former levels. Purchasing limited to moderate lots.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.—No. 1 lard oil, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound.

Neatsfoot.—Fair movement of moderate lots to local and other consumers. Market firm.

Oleo. — Quotations generally maintained. Fair movement of moderate lots. Spot stocks light.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.—Extra oleo oil, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound.

Tallow.—Trade quiet and routine. Market steady.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.—Acidless tallow oil, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound.

Waxes

Bayberry.—Not much activity. Very steady. Tendency upward.

Bees.—Firm to firmer. Some improvement in inquiry and a moderate upping of sales volume. No shading of quotations. Export licenses for crude wax to the United States easily obtainable in India. Indian production about 120 tons per year.

Candelilla.—Slow but steady advance. Strongly controlled in Mexico. Sold here to dealers through single outlet. Prices higher. Ton lots, 20¼c. to 20¾c. per pound; smaller lots, 20¾c. to 21¼c. Demand excellent.

Carnauba.—More active. Firmer and higher in Brazil. Spot values advanced. Market: No. 3 chalky, ton lots, 57c. to 58c. per pound; 5 bag lots, 57½c. to 58½c.; 1 bag lots, 57½c. to 58½c.; No. 2 North Country, 64c. to 65c.; No. 3 North Country, ton lots, 60c. to 61c.; 5 bag lots, 60½c. to 61½c.; 1 bag lots, 61c. to 62c.; refined, 65c. to 66c.; No. 2 yellow, 67c. to 68c.

Cottonseed Grading Standards And Market Service Favored

OPD Washington Bureau
March 3, 1941

A bill (H. R. 571) establishing standard methods of sampling and grading cottonseed and providing licensed inspectors to analyze the cottonseed under supervision of the Department of Agriculture has been favorably reported by the house agriculture committee.

The measure, authored by Representative Wall Doxey of Mississippi, also authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to set up sampling and marketing areas within cotton-growing States, and to collect and publish market news concerning cottonseed. All cottonseed companies are requested to furnish any information asked by the secretary, and to permit the examination of their records.

Object of the bill is to better conditions among growers and improve quality of cottonseed, of which 4,500,000 tons, out of an annual production of 6,500,000 tons, goes to cottonseed-crushing mills at a value of over $200,000,000.

Trade Briefs

New Jersey Oil Trade Association annual Spring frolic will be held in the Robert Treat hotel, Newark, N. J., March 13.

Emile Essig, of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, commodity broker, Shanghai, China, has applied for membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

H. A. Dawe, president of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., Port Union, Newfoundland, producer of cod oil, was a visitor in local oil trade circles last week.

Walter Gilruth, Minneapolis manager of the wax and linseed oil division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company left last week for the head office of the company at Pittsburgh and will visit in the east for about a month.

Margarin tax by Federal government of $6 on retail dealers in the uncolored article would be repealed by bills (H.R. 3753 and H.R. 3754) introduced in Congress respectively by Representative Cooley of North Carolina and Representative Fulmer of South Caroilna.

Peanut Marketing Quotas Passed Up to Senate

OPD Washington Bureau
March 3, 1941

The senate has received a house-approved bill (H. R. 3546) providing for marketing quotas for peanuts and authorizing loans to peanut farmers. The bill, sponsored by Representative Stephen Pace of Georgia, received the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, was unanimously favored by the house agriculture committee, and was supported by producers, millers, shellers, and processors of peanuts at extensive hearings.

The measure directs the Secretary of Agriculture, between July 1 and December 1 of each year, to set the amount of the national marketing quota for peanuts produced in the next year. At a referendum conducted by the secretary, two-thirds of the peanut farmers must approve for the quotas to remain in effect for three years. If over one-third disapprove, quotas will not be set for the next year. The bill sets the acreage allotment for 1941 at 1,610,000 acres, and orders a referendum within thirty days of passage.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is directed to make loans to peanut producers at rates between 52 percent and 75 percent of the parity price that year. The parity price in December, 1940, was 6.1 cents per pound. Farmers who market over their quota are penalized 3 cents per pound, and must also pay $25 for each acre on which false reports have been made. Farms of less than one acre are exempt from the bill.

E. A. BROMUMD COMPANY
—o—
Diamond Brand
Yellow Beeswax
Refined
—o—
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
BArclay 7-8445 Est. 1880

Palm Oil Production Pushed in Mexico

—Continued from page 5

ing on a conservative basis, and will handle about 100 tons of nuts during the first three months of this year. The eventual plan is to process around 11,000 tons of raw material annually. From this quantity there is to be expected a return of approximately 500 tons of coyol oil, 400 tons of oilcake, and 500 tons of palm oil.

There is an unlimited market for coyol oil for the manufacture of soaps and margarins; however, it has been affected by the break in the copra market brought about by the war in Europe. The latter part of January, copra sold for $30 per ton in West coast Mexican ports, but was around $62 in Mexico City, due to the cost of shipping it there by freight. At the same time, the market value of coyol kernels was placed at $53 per ton in Mexico City.

Coyol palms grow abundantly along the banks of various rivers, especially in the southern part of the State of Veracruz. The nuts are found in clusters, there being from two to four clusters to a tree, varying in weight but averaging about 100 pounds each. The fruit ripens between April and September and should be harvested from the trees to eliminate additional cost of collecting if allowed to fall to the ground.

Commodity Exchange Control by SEC Urged

—Continued from page 5

during 1942, a slight decrease from the current year's fund.

Representative Everett Dirksen, of Illinois, who initiated the proposal that commodity exchanges be placed under SEC, said that the committee did not believe any immediate action would be taken, but wanted Congress to consider the transfer at some future date. The committee recalled that when CEA was created, no government agency had jurisdiction over exchanges and markets. Now, however, SEC has appeared on the scene, and it seems logical that it be placed in charge of commodity exchanges.

Representative Dirksen said the change would aid traders by requiring dealings with only one government agency and would be more economical for the government. He said amendments should be made in the act to provide for more efficient supervision of markets.

Container Corporation of America, Chicago, stockholders will vote April 24 on a proposal to authorize $5,000,000 of preferred stock of 4½ percent or less which would be used to retire $3,900,000 bank loans.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR THESE MATERIALS
FATTY ACIDS
(ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE ORIGIN)
STEARIC ACID
RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
WILSON & CO. INC.
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
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Members—Memphis Merchants Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Meal) New York Produce Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Oil)
District Representatives
JAMES LOVATELLI & CO., 2 Broadway, New York City
Codes: Yoppe, Robinsons, Bentleys, A B C., 5th Edition Peerless

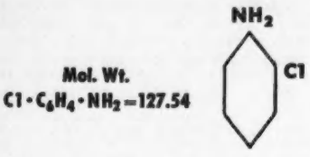
A Declaration of Independence

...FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Chemical intermediates have become almost fully Americanized.

Described here are three Monsanto products which are helping to replace some of the rarer intermediates no longer available in sufficient quantities from abroad. Others on Monsanto's list which are serving similarly are para-anisidine, orthonitroanisole, benzyl chloride, phosphorus trichloride and orthoaminodiphenyl.

All of these as well as the better known Monsanto intermediates are available in ample quantities and at stable prices. Make Monsanto your headquarters for intermediates. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, U. S. A.



Mol. Wt.
$Cl \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot NH_2 = 127.54$

ORTHOCHLORANILINE

Monsanto Specifications

Appearance: Light amber liquid. Darkens on standing.

Moisture: 0.1% Maximum.

Solubility in dilute HCl: Very slightly opalescent, maximum.

Crystallizing Point: Minus 2.3° C., minimum.

Distillation Range: 208.0° C. to 210.0° C. (95% within 1.0° C.)

Assay: 99.0% minimum.

Weight per gallon: 10 lbs. (approx.).

Mol. Wt.
$Cl \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot NH_2$

METACHLORANILINE

Monsanto Specifications

Appearance: Clear, light yellow liquid.

Moisture: 0.1% maximum.

Crystallizing Point: Approximately minus 10.0° C.

Distillation Range: 228.0° to 231.0° C. (95% within 1.0° C.).

Assay: 99.0% minimum.

Weight per Gallon: 10 lbs. (approx.).

Mol. Wt.
$Cl \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot NH_2$

PARACHLORANILINE

Monsanto Specifications

Appearance: Yellowish white solid, having a slight yellow color when melted.

Moisture: 0.1% maximum.

Solubility in dilute HCl: Slight opalescence.

Crystallizing Point: 69.5° C. minimum.

Distillation Range: 229.0° to 233.0° C. (95% within 1.5° C.)

Assay: 99.0% minimum.

Weight per Gallon: 11 lbs. (approx.).

MONSANTO CHEMICALS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Quicksilver Rises $4 as Stocks on Spot All But Disappear — Pacific Coast Output at Lowest Ebb — Crotonaldehyde Higher—Cocoa Butter Advanced—Fish Liver Oils Strong

Substantial strength, actual and latent, in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week, was clearly evident in the full maintenance of prices on all items except those which showed actual advances—cocoa butter, crotonaldehyde, and quicksilver. Strong price and demand for basic raw materials constituted the basis for an equally strong market position for practically all items. It would be extremely difficult to find a single item the position of which could be described accurately as easy.

The position of quicksilver was outstanding in market eventuations. Following the sharp advance of $4 late in the previous week, another $4 rise took place during the period under review. And regardless of price, it was practically impossible to buy more than jobbing lots on this market. The Pacific Coast had little unsold and production continued at low ebb as the result of the exceptionally heavy and long continued rains this winter. Mercurials were naturally strong.

Tartar products lacked further advance, but they were strong as ever, and appeared pointed toward still higher levels unless the advance in raw material costs shall stop. Even iodides were on the firmer side of the market. Strychnine certainly lacked any unsettlement, especially with the agricultural season nearer at hand.

Alcohol was in high demand and a higher level of prices seemed inevitable. All solvents were prominent for strength and good request. Minor alkaloids were in low reserve at very high prices.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Interest active. Volume excellent.

Acid, Boric.—On export license list, March 24. So is borax.

Acid, Citric.—Quiet. Firm and steady. Normal situation.

Acid, Gallic.—Firm. No unusual activity in N. F. item.

Acid, Gluconic.—Normal activity at full prices.

Acid, Hypophosphorus.—U.S.P. very firm. Demand improved.

Acid, Mandelic.—Sustained volume of orders at full prices.

Acid, Nicotinic.—At lowest prices ever. Very active market.

Acid, Phosphoric.—U.S.P. items normally active. Firm in price.

Acid, Pyrogallic.—U.S.P. reasonably active. Prices very firm. On export license list, effective March 24.

Acid, Tannic.—Firm position for U.S.P. item. No surplus supply.

Acid Tartaric.—Strong as ever. Barcelona exports of argols to United States, 1940, totaled 2,315,344 pounds valued at $244,203. Exports of tartaric acid from same port, 1940, 154,322 pounds valued at $48,000. Imports of tartaric acid into Columbia, 1939, 100,571 kilos; 1938, 61,885 kilos. United States share, 1939 business, 60,353 kilos.

Adeps Lanae.—Firm. Under well-sustained request. Fair supply.

Agar.—Firm to firmer. Some gain in consumer needs.

Alcohol.—Firm to strong and growing in strength. Statistics comparing production, withdrawals, and stocks of pure and denatured ethyl alcohol in July-January, 1940-41, and 1939-40, as prepared by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., are as follows:—

Ethyl Alcohol

	Proof gallons—July.-Jan. 1940-41.	Proof gallons—July-Jan. 1939-40.
Production	163,038,744	139,775,237
Withdrawn—		
Tax paid	14,677,311	13,494,656
Stocks, Jan. 31	11,962,763	15,278,863
Tax free	157,000,188	141,517,477

Denatured Alcohol

	Wine gallons—July.-Jan. 1940-41.	Wine gallons—July-Jan. 1939-40.
Completely		
Produced	14,488,770	12,921,858
Removed	14,513,333	13,279,573
Stocks, Jan. 31	464,984	287,164
Specially		
Produced	72,235,167	66,118,084
Removed	72,369,080	66,273,708
Stocks, Jan. 31	1,002,940	1,128,656

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Association meetings:—
Amer. Drug Mfrs. Ass'n, May 5-8, White Sulphur Sprs.
Proprietary Ass'n, May 12-14, New York.
Purchasing Agents Ass'n, May 26-29, Chicago.

Price Changes

Advanced

Crotonaldehyde, 2c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $4 per flask.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
207.0	206.7	206.1	198.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Bonded Dealers

	Wine gallons—July.-Jan. 1940-41.	Wine gallons—July-Jan. 1939-40.
Specially denatured—		
Received from denaturing plants	2,133,171	2,153,653
Disposed to bonded manufacturers	2,166,215	2,198,028
Inter - dealer shipments	20,698	22,914
Stocks, Jan. 31	342,278	331,379

Alpha Tocopherol. — Apparently steady. Demand expanding.

Aloe. — Firm. Not much action. None in prices.

Aloin.—Apparently stabilized. Very firm. Demand normal.

Amyl Acetate. — Consumption in good volume. Firm prices.

Antipyrene. — Activity very good. Along somewhat broader lines.

Bismuth Metal and Salts. — Good business. Very steady. Metal firm.

Borax. — Effective March 24, this item is on the export license list. Not likely to affect exports to Great Britain, a heavy owner of borax lands in this country.

Bromine and Bromides.—Very good activity. Entirely along normal lines. Ample supplies.

Cadmium. — On export license list, effective March 10. Consumption running ahead of consumption here. Need rising steadily.

Caffeine. — Still strong. Likely to hold so. Producers, $2.60 per pound to regular customers on contract. Resale, $7 to $7.50.

Castor Oil. — Very firm. Moving well. Extreme scarcity of shipping space from Brazil. Transport cost of beans high.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., barrels, car lots, 10⅝c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 11⅜c.; returnable drums, car lots, 10⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 11⅛c.; tanks, 9⅞c.; extracted, No. 3, barrels, car lots, 10⅛c.; barrels, less than

KESSCO PRODUCTS

EMULSIFIERS, SYNTHETIC WAXES and OILS

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Pure and self-emulsifying Mono, Di and Tri substituted Glycerine and Glycol Esters

of

Stearic, Capric, Lauric, Myristic, Oleic, Palmitic, Ricinoleic, Soybean and Linseed Fatty Acids

also

KESSCOWAX AC (Acid Emulsifier)
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● PHENYL MERCURY COMPOUNDS
● WHITE PRECIPITATE
● MERCURY CYANIDE
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BERK
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Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
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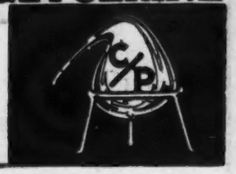

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FISH LIVER OILS
THE ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES COMPANY
111 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

. . . when RED is part of the REMEDY

REMEMBER THE UNIFORMITY OF NATIONAL CERTIFIED COLORS

Grandmother's pellets must be a faint coral tint. Young Tommy's pill must be exactly as bright as a wintergreen berry. Otherwise the efficacy of the remedy may be questioned.

No one is more interested than National in helping you get uniform colors in your pills, tablets or elixirs.

National produces the most complete line of Certified Colors obtainable. These are prepared by the same men who staff the laboratory that produces National's famous Biological Stains and Indicators.

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CHICAGO CHARLOTTE NEW ORLEANS TORONTO

car lots, 10⅞c.; returnable drums, car lots, 9c.; drums, less than car lots, 10⅜c.; tanks, 9⅜c.

Cocoa Butter.—Higher at 19½c. per pound, spot in car lots. Strong.

Codeine. — Seasonal slackening of special demand. Very firm market.

Codliver Oil.—Icelandic production under quota system. Half to Britain, half to United States. Increase imports from Japan expected to hold. Quality poor, vitamin content high. Spot ranges $67 to $85 per barrel. Little available at $67. More general minimum is $75. Less demand to come after March-May, usually very active months. Production in Quebec City, new extracting and refining process using American machinery being arranged. Will use livers formerly employed only to make common cod oil. Province of Quebec has two refining plants, one at Fox River, Gaspe County; other at Montreal. Another plant contemplated at Grand River, Gaspe County.

Collodion.—Some gain in strength due to improvement in raw material.

Coumarin.—Good business. Steady consumption. Market undertones showing strength.

Cream of Tartar. — Unchanged strength in full swing. Good trade.

Creosote. — Slower, but still very firm. Stabilization noted.

Crotonaldehyde. — Prices advanced. Price: 97%, drums, car lots, 13c.; less car lots, 14c.; 5 to 10 gallon drums, unchanged at 15c.

Ephedrine.—Natural slowing down in special Winter demand. Prices very low. Synthetic item has control of market.

Fish Liver Oils.—Very firm. Scarcity of sharkliver oil pronounced here. New production not started yet but due fairly soon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Both low and high bracket vitamin A oils in light supply. Medium potency A material not offered freely. Poultry and pharmaceutical trade inquiring.

Ruling prices are:—

CRUDE SOUPFIN SHARK LIVER OIL —High potency, 100,000 U.S.P. units vitamin A per gram, 8c. to 8¼c. per million units, in drums, f.o.b. Pacific Coast. Supplies light. Market steady; firm.

—Medium potency, 50,000 to 80,000 units, 7c

—25,000 to 50,000 units, 5½c. to 6c.

CRUDE SOUPFIN SHARK LIVER AND OTHER SHARK OIL—Lower potency, upwards of 10,000 units, 4½c.

CRUDE TUNA LIVER OIL.—Ranging in potency, 20,000 U.S.P. vitamin D units per gram, or better, 60c. per million units.

Formaldehyde.—Stronger. Increasingly difficult to get material for uncontrolled export. Some reports of premiums paid over producers' schedule.

Glycerin.—Exports put under control. Effective March 10, item placed on export license list. Producers had already exercised great caution in selling for export. Many opportunities for huge export trade turned down since outbreak of war. Very firm market.

CHICAGO, Mar. 6.—Glycerin prices are:—Chemically pure, 12¼c. per pound, tanks; 12½c., drums; car lots, 13c.; drums,

VEGETABLE LECITHIN
Deliveries from Spot Stocks
JUNGMANN & CO.
Incorporated
157 Chambers Street, New York
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QUALITY STANDARD THE WORLD OVER SINCE 1883
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Division of The Borden Company
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IRON PHOSPHATE INSOLUBLE
IRON PHOSPHATE SOLUBLE N.F.
POTASSIUM ACETATE U.S.P.
POTASSIUM CITRATE U.S.P. XI
SODIUM CITRATE U.S.P. XI
AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE C.P.
ALLANTOIN
SCHUYLKILL CHEMICAL COMPANY
2346-2354 Sedgley Avenue - Philadelphia, Pa.

less than car lots; high gravity, 11¾c. per pound, tanks; 12c., drums, car lots; 12½c., drums, less than car lots.

Hexamethylenetetramine.—Growing firmer as position of raw material strengthens.

Hydrastine.—Deliveries fair. Demand ordinary.

Iodine and Iodides.—Normal activity. Firm to firmer situation. Price schedule adhered to most of time.

Iron Acetate.—Trade in N. F., moderate but very steady. Prices firm.

Magnesia.—Excellent activity. Sellers reserved in some measure. Prices prevail at full limits.

Mercurials.—Very firm. Strengthened by recent advances in raw material. Demand entirely normal.

Methanol.—Consumption reported rising. Monthly statistics production of crude and synthetic methanol, almost the entire output of commodities in the United States, released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, follow:—

Production

	Gallons			
	1941		1940	
	*Synthetic.	Crude.	*Synthetic.	Crude.
Jan..	3,420,013	3,452,677	449,529	457,271

* The refined equivalent would be approximately 82 percent of the crude production.

Wood Carbonized

	Cords	
	1940.	1939.
January	47,502	33,353

Methyl Acetone.—Gaining consumption bringing firmer undertone generally.

Methylethyl Ketone.—No easing of very firm market. Consumption curve upward.

Quicksilver.—Little or nothing offered from Coast. Rains choked back production far more than usual Winter recession. Asking price, $178. Little more than single flask business possible.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Quicksilver market stronger. Current production short. New business rather light. Shippers having difficulty filling commitments to consumers. Previous short selling appears obvious now. Currently quoted at $170 per flask in limited quantities on the spot, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Quinine.—Firm and normally active. Japanese threat against Netherlands East Indies considered real. Situation watched closely. Home needs well covered for at least two years.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	34¾	23⅝
Monday	26⅞	34¾	23⅝
Tuesday	26⅞	34¾	23⅝
Wednesday	26⅞	34¾	23⅝
Thursday	26⅞	34¾	23⅝
Friday	26⅞	34¾	23⅝

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Brown Company
Chloroform
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.
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Zinsser & Co.
Gallic Acid
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S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Export Control Eased On Goods for Britain

—Continued from page 3

Quartz crystals	GAR 2
Soda-lime	GBH 2
Sodium acetate	GBI 2
Strontium	GBJ 2
Sulphuric acid	GBK 2
Tanks	GHT 2
Tetraethyl-lead	GEC 2
Toluol	GAW 2
Vanadium	GAY 2

No information has yet been provided with reference to the status of chemical derivatives or compounds of the exempted articles.

Magnus-Mabee & Reynard Plays Host to D.S.C.

Three hundred members and manufacturing associates of the Druggist Supply Corporation accepted the invitation of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, essential oils, to attend a Southern chicken dinner, March 8, in the Hotel Astor, this city. The affair was designed to serve as an informal welcome to the wholesale drug executives and pharmaceutical product manufacturers assembled here for the Druggists Supply Corporation's annual meeting.

The dining room had been transformed into a Southern mansion, and cocktail convivality in an anteroom had all the fittings of a plantation paddock.

Guests of honor were Charles A. Loring, president of the Druggists Supply Corporation; George F. Gardner, executive vice-president; Phillip E. Cassidy, secretary; Perley A. Hayes, president National Wholesale Druggists Association; Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, and J. M. Penland, former president of the Druggists Supply Corporation and president of the Southwestern Drug Corporation.

Miller-Tydings Repeal Laid Before Congress

—Continued from page 5

visory Commission, wrote a letter to TNEC Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney endorsing the recommendation recently made by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney-General, that the Tydings-Miller act be repealed.

Miss Elliott also endorsed other proposals made to TNEC for amending the antitrust laws by authorizing injunctions against State laws which interfere with interstate commerce and by giving the Federal government jurisdiction over local restraints of trade if they raise the cost of goods purchased by the government even though interstate commerce is not involved.

Trade Briefs

Biological Raw Products, Inc., has moved to new quarters at 82 Beaver street, this city. Telephone Hanover 2-5035.

Delancey Drug Company, Brooklyn, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution in the office of New York Secretary of State.

Crown Drug Company, Brooklyn, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution in the office of the New York Secretary of State.

Medical supplies and surgical equipment valued at $5,000 were contributed last week for shipment to Great Britain by the Medical and Surgical Supply Committee of America.

John Powell, head of John Powell & Co., disinfectants, this city, underwent a major operation February 28 in the Mountainside hospital, N. J., where he is making satisfactory recovery.

General Aniline & Film Corporation has called for payment May 1, 1941, at 100 and interest $4,408,000 of guaranteed American I. G. Chemical Corporation 5½ percent convertible debentures, due May 1, 1949.

Dr. H. Evert Kendig, dean of the School of Pharmacy of Temple University, has been appointed to represent the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy in the National Committee on Education and Defense.

Walter Bliss, of the R. & H. chemical division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Empire State building, has been transferred from the contract department to the Metropolitan sales order section, succeeding George Pfuhler, recently inducted into the Army.

Coleman Electric Company, manufacturer of apparatus for pH determinations and other laboratory work, Maywood, Ill., has opened a sales and service office at 122 East Forty-second street, this city, in charge of D. A. Korman, formerly with Eimer & Amend.

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CHEMICALS ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Industrial Chemicals Dept. Wilmington, Delaware

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Ship Scarcity Dominant Price Factor in Near and Far East Botanicals — Fair to Average Supply of Domestic Items — Collection Cost May Rise

In view of the factors governing the position of most imported botanical drugs, the tendency of prices could be scarcely other than upward last week. Advancing prices were common to the market as a whole and more than ever it appeared that quotations were subject to confirmation because stocks were decreased and replacement of low supplies was often impossible.

It was significant that items originating in the Far East came in for a substantial stiffening of prices. And articles whose primary source of supply is in the Near East were certainly free from easiness. Shipping space from the Far East to the spot was virtually impossible to engage save tentatively in months substantially distant from the present. Costs of space and insurance are rising steadily. In Near East items, there is an almost total lack of steamers counting on the side of strength, while accumulation of stocks might be cited in favor of eventual easing of the market.

Domestic crude drugs were available in quantities covering all reasonable consumer requirements during the coming collection season. While it may be that the cost of getting a new crop into warehouses may average higher than a year ago, because of labor shortage, the consuming industries can expect a fair total of stocks unless conditions shall change radically when collection is started.

Balsams

Peru.—Stronger as prices advance to 70c. to 75c. per pound.

Tolu.—Steadier as demand shows moderate spot gain.

Barks

Angostura.—Stocks very small. Market high and strong at 75c. to 80c. per pound, named without offer and subject to confirmation.

Black Haw.—Root bark still in strong position. Best quality bark in conservative supply.

Cascara Sagrada.—All signs point to a strong market during the next year. Production cost likely to be high due to labor shortage.

Cottonroot. — No reason to expect other than normal supplies.

Soap.—Slightly steadier at recent price declines. Routine demand.

Beans

Calabar.—Some gain in jobbing interest. Steady prices.

Vanilla.—Beans from Dominica offered for shipment around $7.50 per pound. Limited spot stocks of all kinds of beans. Strong, high prices subject to confirmation and made without offer.

Price Changes

Advanced

Angostura bark, 25c. per lb.
Anise, Bulgarian, 1¼c. per lb.
Mexican, 1½c. per lb.
Cyprus, 1c. per lb.
Cubeb berries, 5c. per lb.
Corn silk, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1½c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Canary seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, 8c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia No. 1 thin quill, 1½c. per lb.
No. 1 regular, ½c. per lb.
shortstick, 1c. per lb.
China, selected rolls, ½c. per lb.
extra selected broken rolls, 1¼c. per lb.
Saigon, No. 1, 4-10-4, 1¼c. per lb.
10-6-2, 1c. per lb.
Elder flowers, 3c. per lb.
Elecampane root, 4c. per lb.
Linden flowers, 5c. per lb.
Lobelia herb, 3c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, 1c. per lb.
Batavia, 2½c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Alleppy, ¾c. per lb.
Lampong, ½c. per lb.
Tellicherry, ½c. per lb.
red, Chillies, Japanese, ½c. per lb.
Mombassa, 1½c. per lb.
Senega root, 5c. per lb.
Sage, Greek, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Laurel, Greek, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1½c. per lb.
Turkish, 3½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
250.6	250.0	239.0	195.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Imports and Detentions

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1941, and the detention of these items by the Food and Drug Administration because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags Detained.	Bags Entered.
Anise	...	325
Belladonna	19	19
Caraway	...	174
Cardamom (cases)	...	889
Celery	35	61
Coriander	11,946	22,103
Cumin	2,889	5,268
Digitalis leaves (cases)	...	...
Dill	2,350	7,488
Fennel	...	800
Henbane leaves (bales)	...	...
Mustard	...	2,744
Poppy	136	486
Sage leaves (bales)	...	2,946
Sesame	218	416
Stramonium	...	...
Thyme	197	297

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Association meetings:—
Amer. Spice Trade Ass'n, May 12-14 (Tentative), New York.

Berries

Cubeb.—Higher in keeping with rise in replacement costs of all kinds. XX berries, 44c. to 45c. per pound; powdered, 49c. to 50c.

Fish.—Stocks none too ample. Nor readily replaceable. Very firm prices. Moderate trading interest.

Flowers

Arnica.—Strictly nominal market. No regular offerings. Stocks reserved to meet part needs of regular customers.

Elder. — Sold at 75c. to 80c. per pound and so quoted without general offer.

Linden. — Flowers without leaves nominal at 55c. per pound. With leaves, 50c. to 55c. per pound, subject to confirmation.

Rosemary. — Firm and gaining strength as stocks decrease.

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✓ CALAMUS ROOT
✓ CUDBEAR
✓ CINCHONA BARK
✓ DAMIANA Select
✓ DIGITALIS (116% Active)
✓ DOGGRASS CUT
✓ ERGOT (140% Active)
✓ EUPHORBIA PIL.
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ GALANGAL ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUAIAC GUM Glassy
✓ HAWTHORNE BERRIES
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC ROOT
✓ IRISH MOSS
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ MYRRH GUM
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ ORRIS ROOT
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUASSIA
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ SANDALWOOD
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENEGA ROOT
✓ SENNA LEAVES
✓ SLOE BERRIES
✓ STRAMONIUM
✓ UVA URSI
✓ WILD CHERRY BARK
✓ PALE ROSE BUDS

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

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CELERY SEED French and Indian
CLOVES, Madagascar
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FOENUGREEK SEED
MARJORAM LEAVES, French
PARSLEY SEED
SAGE LEAVES
SESAME SEED HULLED
THYME LEAVES, French
AMINOPHYLLINE
ASPIRIN, QUININE AND OTHER TABLETS
BARBITAL
CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS
EPHEDRINE SALTS
ICHTHAMMOL N.F.
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MILK SUGAR U. S. P.
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VITAMIN PRODUCTS
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SAVIN OIL
AGAR AGAR, Japanese Shreds, Cut and Powder
ALOES, Curacao and Cape
ALTHEA ROOT
BALSAM COPAIBA
BALSAM PERU
BELLADONNA LEAVES
BELLADONNA ROOT
BUCHU LEAVES
COCILLANA BARK
CORIANDER OIL U. S. P.
FENNEL SEED, Indian
GENTIAN ROOT
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM CAMPHOR, Japanese
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IPECAC ROOT
JUNIPER BERRIES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS
MAHUANG, Chinese
MALEFERN ROOT
ORRIS ROOT
PSYLLIUM SEED
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS
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Saffron. — Firm. Jobbing demand. Moderate stocks.

Gums

Arabic.—Still holding steady. Still subject to ultimate movement of substantial stocks in primary market. Still moving very well on spot. Prices well held.

Guaiac.—Firmer and higher at 85c. to 90c. per pound. Strained, 85c. to 90c. Demand about normal. Replacement firmer.

Myrrh.—Advanced to 50c. to 55c. per pound to cover rising replacement cost. Demand up on seasonal stimulation.

Sandarac.—Rather competitive. No open market change. No exceptional request.

Tragacanth.—Very firm at all points. Substantial stocks blocked in primary market by absence of shipping space. Situation watched closely. Continued blockade of shipments would result in accessions to spot strength.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Strong and scarce.

Buchu.—Firm. Shipments to be affected by cargo-space scarcity. Fair spot business.

Horehound.—Little good said about quality of recent importations. First quality goods commanding price premium.

Lobelia.—Stocks shrink. Prices advance to 23c. to 25c. per pound.

Peppermint.—At least 90c. to 95c. per pound commanded on any imported mint available here. Very little available.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—Firm to strong, especially on Russian flies. Limited demand.

Colocynth Pulp. — Demand upped moderately. Firmer market.

Corn Silk.—Stocks of imported decreasing steadily. Prices up to 16c. to 17c. per pound.

Ergot. — Steady spot market. No easing abroad. Tendency steadily toward firmer situation in all markets.

Papain.—Fair call. Interest shown about normal. Transport from Far East affected by shipping shortages.

Roots

Aletris.—Firm, steady prices. Well sustained demand.

Elecampane.—Firmer and higher at 14c. to 15c. per pound. Demand up.

Mandrake.—Normal production expected. Well stabilized market now.

Senega.—Higher at 95c. to $1 per pound. Offered sparingly from source. No extra substantial spot stock.

Seeds

Anise.—Sharply higher. Bulgarian, 24½c. to 25c. per pound; Mexican, 24c. to 25c.; Cyprus, 24½c. to 25c.

Canary.—Up slightly. Turkish, 3.50c. to 3.90c. per pound; Argentine, 3.40c. to 3.60c

Cardamom.—Demand and supply puts decorticated item to $1.03 to $1.10 per pound.

Mustard.—News regarding cultivation in California adverse. Rains and floods wash out crop.

Poppy.—Dutch offered 38c. to 39c. per pound. Turkish, 34½c. to 35c. Near East developments may stop shipments from Turkey.

Rape.—Nothing available from Holland or Japan.

Spices

Cassia.—Far East situation sends prices kiting. Batavia No. 1, thin quill, 19c. to 19½c. per pound; No. 1 regular, 17½c. to 18c.; shortstick, 14½c. to 15c.; broken, 11½c. to 12c.; China rolls, select, 11½c. to 12c.; extra select, broken, 20½c. to 21c.; Saigon, No. 1, 4-10-4, 20½c. to 21c.; 10-6-2, 21½c. to 21¾c.; all thin, 22c. to 22½c.

Clove.—Scarcity on spot. Madagascar, or Zanzibar, 18c. to 18½c.

Mace.—Rising due to replacement position. No. 1 Banda, 46c. to 46½c.; Batavia, 26½c. to 27c.; Siauw, 31½c. to 32c.

Paprika.—Ample stocks of Portuguese and Spanish items. Little Hungarian available.

Pepper.—Advancing. Black Alleppy, 8c. to 8½c. per pound; Lampong, 5.50c. to 5.70c.; Tellicherry, 8c. to 8½c.; Red, Japanese, 19½c. to 20c.; Mombassa, 26c. to 26½c

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from March 1 to March 7, inclusive, comprised 670 contracts, a total of 22,512,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.93	4.88	5.93 sale
July	5.95	5.03	5.99@6.03
September	6.07	5.40	6.05@6.08
December	6.16	5.11	6.15@6.16

Pimento.—Jamaica spice advanced to 28c. to 28½c. per pound. Mexican, 12c. spot, nominal; prompt shipment, 11¾c. to 12¼c.; Jamaican, due March, 27c. to 27½c.; prompt shipment, 26¾c. to 27¼c.

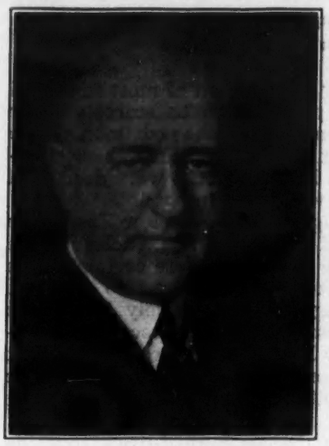
Chicago A.C.S. Section Names Show Committee

Victor Conquest, director of research of Armour & Co., has been appointed chairman of the new Exposition Committee of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, according to W. F. Henderson, chairman of the section. The committee will be in complete charge of all activities connected with the second National Chemical Exposition, to be sponsored by the section from October 27 to November 1, 1942, in the Stevens hotel, Chicago.

Named on the exposition committee with Mr. Conquest were W. M. Hinman, of the Fredrick Post Company; W. C. Johnson, of the University of Chicago; R. H. Manley, of the Armour Research Foundation; R. C. Newton, of Swift & Co.; and G. L. Parkhurst, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

United Drug to Name J.A. Galvin President

Joseph A. Galvin, executive vice-president and treasurer, will be elected president of United Drug Company, Boston, at a meeting of the directorate March 26. He will succeed L. K. Liggett, founder of the organization, who will be made chairman of the board.



Joseph A. Galvin

Born in Hyde Park, Mass., in 1884, Mr. Galvin joined the company in 1906 as a bookkeeper, and was made auditor in 1909. Seven years later Mr. Galvin was elected assistant treasurer, and in 1921 he was made treasurer. He became vice-president in 1932 and executive vice-president in 1940.

American Chicle Has 2-Year Supply of Gum

Thomas H. Blodgett, chairman of the board and president of the American Chicle Company, this city, said at the annual meeting of stockholders that the company has an ample reserve supply of ingredients for its products, amounting to more than two years' supply of chicle and flavorings, and a year's supply of sugar.

Whalen Strike Unsettled

The number of reopened Whelan drug stores reached fifteen last week as further negotiations between the company and striking employees were broken off by both sides, after the company insisted that its 125 registered pharmacists be excluded from the union contract. The company also refused to allow Mayor LaGuardia or any governmental agency to mediate, stating "we should be left to solve the strike in our own way." The company planned to reopen all its stores by this week, but denied union charges that it would use "inexperienced and probably unlicensed" pharmacists. The strike started February 1.

H. C. Meyer, jr., is now associated with the chemical division of the Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, as a junior analyst in the laboratory. Mr. Meyer attended the University of Pennsylvania and has had previous experience during the summers in the laboratory of this company.

Defense Metals Supplies Are Insured by OPM

—*Continued from page 3*

of tungsten tool steel were asked to give first consideration to requirements of concerns having defense orders and to develop substitutes such as molybdenum, for special alloy steels.

Nickel has been placed under a mandatory priorities system. The priorities division has sent the International Nickel Company a communication instructing it to submit its order books once a month so that defense orders may be placed ahead of others.

Aluminum remains one of the primary problems, both as to supply and price. Aircraft manufacturers have been instructed to reserve their high-grade alloy sheet scrap for reuse in defense industries, but to release mixed scrap to secondary smelters in order to make as much metal as possible available for civilian uses.

Silicate Uses Discussed

Novel uses for silicates of soda are described in the current edition of *Silicate P's & Q's*, monthly publication of the Philadelphia Quartz Company. The number specifically discusses a number of requests received by the company as to whether silicates would be helpful in solving various unusual problems. A copy of the issue may be obtained by addressing the Philadelphia Quartz Company, 121 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., mentioning the REPORTER.

Flashless Powder Developed

Development of a new flashless powder for government use was reported today by Dr. George C. Hale, chief chemist at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., at the monthly dinner meeting of the Western Connecticut section of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Hale said that no propellent powder that was used in the first World War would be used by this country now.

Monsanto Co. to Issue Series C Preferred Stock

Monsanto Chemical Company filed a registration statement March 5 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, preparatory to the issuance of 75,000 shares of $4 cumulative preferred stock. The proposed issue will be known as series C and will bring to 175,000 the number of preferred shares issued by the company.

Proceeds from the new issue will be added to the cash funds of the company. These funds, according to the registration statement, may be used in the expansion or improvement of present manufacturing facilities or for the establishment of facilities for the manufacture of new products developed by the company's research laboratories or for improved products.

Although domestic sales of Monsanto Chemical Company increased 18 percent in 1940 to an all-time high of $45,607,600, net income increased only 5.6 percent to $5,519,289, the annual report to stockholders issued by Edgar M. Queeny, president, disclosed. Earnings were equivalent to $4.04 a common share in comparison with $3.81 in 1939. There are 1,241,694 common shares outstanding.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
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IS IT A DATE?
MARCH 1941
. . . . If you're a member of the drug and chemical [or] allied trades, it should be one of your biggest dates of the year. But don't forget your reservations. Send them in to John C. Ostrom, c/o N.Y. Board of Trade, 41 Park Row, New York, for the Trade's 16th Annual Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. The lucky day: March 13th!
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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Spanish Oils Increasingly Hard to Get Afloat to This Market —Far Eastern Oils Retain, Even Increase Recent Strength—Substitutes and Compounds Gain

Essential oils and aromatic chemicals failed to change in any new manner last week. Price tendency was definitely upward and practically all changes were advances. The strength of Spanish oils was conspicious, probable because of the increasing difficulty of getting goods afloat from Spain to the United States. Far Eastern oils were no less strong than of late—and that had been plenty strong in view of the shortage in shipping space and the advance in marine rates of all sorts in the recent past. French oils, originating in either France or the colonies still under the Vichy government, were practically out of the market. Domestic oils showed considerable strength but the recent advances in peppermint and spearmint were not extended. General market undertones were firm. Stocks were moderate. Competition was inconspicious.

Substitutes for natural oils continued the main activity in sales, laboratory and factory forces. Developments along this line have been remarkable and the progress suggests the entire feasibility of keeping this business even when unrestricted trade in natural products be possible. Such success will depend on the new products having qualities fully equal to natural oils and products thereof, plus a price that will put them on a competitive basis with said natural oils and products.

Price Changes

Advanced

Almond, sweet, 10c. per lb.
Celery, $2 per lb.
Lavender, spike, 40c. per lb.
Origanum, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, berry oil, 15c. per lb.
Rosemary, 9c. per lb.

Reduced

Wormseed, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
176.0	176.0	173.5	96.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Sweet French oil higher at $1.25 to $1.30 per pound. Harder to import and in low supply.

Amber.—Small trading at steady prices.

Amyris.—Small consumption supplied amply at steady prices.

Anise.—Strong at late advances. Tending still higher.

Bay.—Routine, steady demand. Prices well held.

Bergamot.—Consumption of artificial item running high. Firm.

Birchtar.—Tending higher. Limited stocks. Light call.

Cajeput.—Firm to strong due to replacement difficulties.

Camphor.—Steady, well maintained. More inquiry. Sales up some

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—Raw material turning firmer at slight advances. Trade fair in oleoresin.

Caraway.—Next to nothing available. Purely nominal market and price.

Cassia.—Advance checked. May be temporary pause. Strong in East.

Cedarwood.—More inquiry reaching source. Gain in sales expected.

Celery.—Higher at $19 to $20 per pound. Scarce. Call light.

Clove.—Firm. Difficulty expected with raw material supplies. Unsold spot stocks virtually exhausted. Oil moving well.

Coriander.—Firm at recent advances. Large stocks of spot seed have not checked rise in oil quotations.

Croton.—Business jobbing. Moderate supply. Firm prices.

Dill.—Production may gain on Pacific Coast. Firm market.

Eucalyptus.—Consumption running close to normal. Firm.

Fennel.—Quiet but steady. No excessive supply.

Geranium.—Strong in all aspects. Substitutes playing increasingly important part.

Ginger.—Firm. Demand steady at routine volume. Fair reserves.

Juniper.—Stocks virtually wiped out. May still be trifle of domestic berry product.

Juniper Tar.—Firming and strengthening due to uncertainties of transportation from Spain.

Lavender.—Spike oil from Spain higher at $1.75 to $2 per pound in drums. Flower oil far under normal supply.

Lemon.—Firm under normal activity. Domestic oil filling breach left by elimination of Italian product. Comment heard regarding accumulation of Italian stocks and their effect on market when war ends.

Lemongrass.—Firmer in keeping with strengthening of all Eastern oils. Fair call.

Lime.—Strong undertones continued. Price advance maintained.

Mace.—Steadier. Decline checked. Raw material firm.

Nutmeg.—Firmer position raw material. Price drop ended.

Orange.—Consumption very good. Reports indicate probable expansion production in Palestine when war ends. Citrous industry getting strong footing there. Domestic oil finding increasing favor among buyers. Quality attractive.

Origanum.—Pure Spanish oil up to $1.50 to $1.55 per pound and scarce. Transport slow. Increasingly difficult to move.

Peppermint.—Firm at recent advance. Rise slowing down. No further news regarding Russian oil due here but now in Iceland. Is important market influence.

Petitgrain.—Two qualities offered from Paraguay. Based on ester content. Market:—44-46 percent esters, drums, $1.30 to $1.40 per pound; cans, $1.40 to $1.50; 48-50 percent esters, drums, $1.50 to $1.60; cans, $1.55 to $1.65. Formerly but one quality mentioned here.

Pimento.—Berry oil up to $4.50 to $4.75 per pound. Firm to strong. Due to high cost raw material.

Rosemary.—Hard and slow to import from source. Spot stocks more valuable. Drums, 75c. to 80c. per pound. Fair demand.

Savin.—Firm at recent rise. Demand holding well. Moderate stock.

Spearmint.—Fully firm. Advance checked. May be temporary pause. Demand little changed.

Thyme.—Virtually certain to go higher. Replacement increasingly difficult.

Vetiver.—Strong because of Far Eastern developments. Import costs gaining steadily.

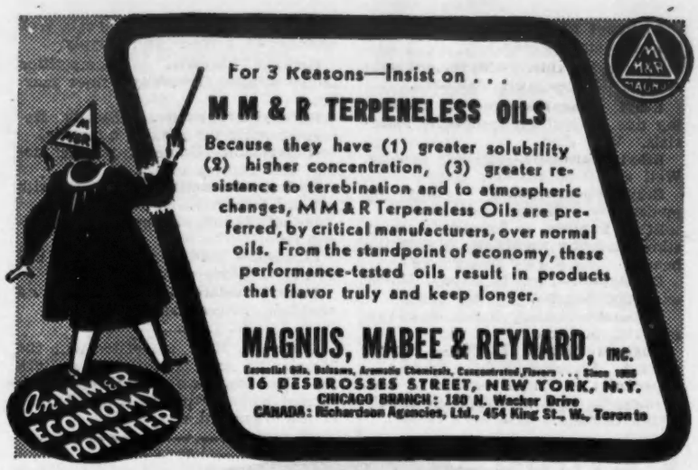
Wormseed.—Offered around $2.65 to $2.75 per pound. Needs met fully with strictly U.S.P. oil. May be some substandard quality oil.

Aromatic Chemicals

Diethylphthalate. — Firm. Moderately active. Price steady.

Dimethyl Hydroquinone. — More inquiry. Prices firmer.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7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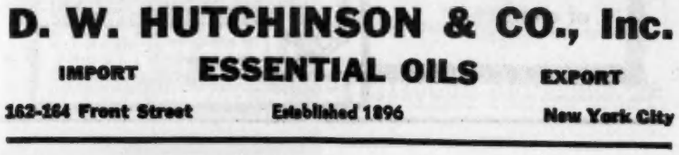

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Diphenyl Methane.—Call irregular. Prices remain steady.

Diphenyl Oxide. — Movement substantial. Prices well stabilized.

Ethyl Aubepine.—Interest increasing due to position competing materials. Very firm.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Activity routine. Well stabilized market.

Ethyl Phenylacetate. — Sales up moderately. Firmer undertones.

Ethyl Vanillin. — Excellent activity stimulated by position of vanilla beans.

Eucalyptol.—Firm to steady. Under excellent request.

Eugenol.—Tending firmer due raw material position.

Eugenol Methyl Ether. — Slower market. Prices steady.

Geraniol. — Firmer tendency. Less easiness in raw material. Normally active demand.

Geranyl Acetate.—Jobbing call. Well maintained prices. Fair supply.

Geranyl Formate. — Competition under wraps. Generally firmer market.

Geranyl Propionate. — Steady. Demand mainly for jobbing quantities.

Heliopropin.—Domestic product doing well at firm prices.

Hydroxycitronellal. — Firmer with upward tendency.

Indol.—A domestic equivalent finding favor.

Linalool.—Good demand. Firm undertones. Little competition.

Linalyl Acetate. — Under stimulated demand. Prices firm to strong.

George E. Mace, associated with the Merchants' Association of New York for the past two years, has been named manager of the traffic bureau of the organization.

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Squibb Elects Lewis To Board of Directors

James C. Lewis has been elected a member of the board of directors of E. R. Squibb & Sons, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Brooklyn. Mr. Lewis

James C. Lewis

has been with E. R. Squibb & Sons for twenty years and is director of purchases and secretary of the corporation.

A graduate of the University of Kentucky, Mr. Lewis obtained his M.A. at Columbia University. During the World War Mr. Lewis was a major in the field artillery and director of department of gunnery in the artillery school at Camp Knox. Between 1919 and 1921 he served as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Chicago.

Nail-Polish Counterfeiter Given Jail Sentence

Pleading guilty to violation of the trademark law, Eugene Meyer was sentenced in Special Sessions Court, this city, March 5 to sixty days in jail, in lieu of a $250 fine. Arrested on complaint of the Revelon Products Company, this city, Meyer, who operates a beauty salon at 201 West Eighty-ninth street, was charged with refilling Revelon bottles with a nail polish that wore off quickly.

BIMS Set Golf Dates

BIMS's annual golf tournament will get underway May 15 at the Forest Hill Field Club, Bloomfield, N. J., it was announced last week. Succeeding rounds will be played as follows:—June 26, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J.; July 31, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarsboro-on-the-Hudson, and September 18, Lakeville Country Club, Great Neck, L. I.

Pitts. Plate Glass Has Paint Styling Service

The establishment of a new "Styling with Paint" service that provides customers with a complete color analysis of their rooms prior to the application of paint has been announced by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Using actual colors of rugs, furniture, and draperies contained in a specific room, color experts of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company select in a scientific manner proper color combinations for that room. The new styling service is in charge of Captain H. Ledyard Towle, director of the company's studio of creative design and color. It is offered without charge to customers through painting contractors.

Cellulose Acetate Properties Described in New Booklet

Helpful information concerning the chemical and physical properties, and uses of cellulose acetate is presented in a new booklet published by the Hercules Powder Company. Properties of cellulose acetate stated to make it especially valuable to industry are its toughness, stability to light and heat, non-flammability, and resistance to weak acids, oils, and greases. A copy of the booklet, entitled "Hercules Cellulose Acetate," may be obtained by addressing the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., mentioning the REPORTER.

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Petroleum Products

Lack of Demand for White Mineral Oils Causes Reductions —New York Supplies of Crude Wax Virtually Exhausted —Gasoline Higher at Bayonne—Kerosene Reduced

The slack demand for domestic white mineral oils that had been noted for several weeks resulted in general reductions last week. It was reported that the lower prices failed to stimulate the market to any great extent. Supplies of crude scale paraffin were virtually exhausted at New York. Producers failed to change quotations but it was doubted that any sellers would dispose of stock at these prices. Eastern activity in crude wax was finally reflected in the Midcontinent and Midwest. Naphthas and solvents remained in active call. A small reduction was made in North Texas crude oil. Gasoline was advanced and kerosene was reduced at Bayonne.

Arkansas became a member of the interstate Oil Compact Commission last week, joining Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Illinois and Michigan in oil conservation and regulation. It was believed that Louisiana will be the next State to join. Meanwhile, in Pennsylvania, Governor James said he was considering a proposal by Western States that Pennsylvania become a member.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, US motor, 3/10c. per gal., Bayonne refineries.

Reduced

Kerosene, w.w., 3/10c. per gal., Bayonne refineries.
Oil, white mineral, dom., tech., 1c. per gal.
U.S.P., 1c. to 4c. per gal.
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at well, North Tex., 1c. per bbl.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas.—Demand heavy. Offerings not made freely. Some scarcity reported, with certain grades unavailable. Prices firm and unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Good call. Price steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Fairly good movement to lacquer manufacturers. Price steady.

Mineral Spirits.—Satisfactory movement to the paint trade. Quotations firm and unaltered.

Rubber Solvent.—Shipments at better than seasonal level. Demand running ahead of last year. Price unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent.—Good call. Price firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint manufacturers buying in good volume. Shipments heavy. Price unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Mar. 7

Solvents and diluents are ranging somewhat better in tone for aromatic materials to quiet position for lacquer diluent. In general there is a showing of better conditions. Rubber solvent and mineral spirits have been subject to more interest.

AROMATIC NAPHTHAS.—Better demand. Strong market.

CLEANERS' NAPHTHAS.—Fair interest. No change in price.

LACQUER DILUENT.—Modest movement, price holding.

MINERAL SPIRITS.—Good paint industry buying, market strong.

RUBBER SOLVENT.—Orders good, quotations steady.

STODDARD SOLVENT.—More interest shown, market stable.

V. M. & P. NAPHTHA.—More interest indicated, prices unchanged.

New Orleans—Mar. 7

In line with the usual trend of the domestic market on cleaning solvent and V. M. & P. naphtha, little activity was noted and prices continue steady, with no shipments for export.

CLEANING SOLVENT.—Demand normal; price unchanged.

V. M. & P. NAPHTHA.—Demand routine; no change in price.

San Francisco—Mar. 7

The market here in aromatic naphthas and paint thinners remains very well supported and current takings in the petroleum specialties field were along the same lines as of the previous week. Prices remain exactly on schedule.

AROMATIC NAPHTHAS.—Demand good in face of a supply situation that is regarded insufficient.

CLEANERS' NAPHTHA.—Routine. Slow.

PETROLEUM THINNERS.—Demand excellent.

LACQUER DILUENT.—Good.

V. M. & P. NAPHTHAS.—Active.

RUBBER SOLVENT.—Current takings good.

STODDARD SOLVENT.—Good demand.

Tulsa—Mar. 7

Increasing demand in nearly all specialities was revealed in Midcontinent markets this week. Rubber and paint manufacturers were more active than any other week this year.

CLEANERS' NAPHTHA.—More trading. Quotations steady.

STODDARD SOLVENT.—Demand increasing. Prices unchanged.

RUBBER SOLVENT.—Demand broadening. Quotations firm.

V. M. & P. NAPHTHA.—Volume better. Quotations unrevised.

LACQUER DILUENT.—Pick-up in demand. Prices fair.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Demand heavy. Scarcity of stocks limited offerings. Price strong.

Heptane.—Good movement reported. Shipments in large volume. Price steady.

Hexane.—Fairly good call. Price steady and unchanged.

Octanes.—Consumers showing interest in offerings. Inquiries more numerous. Price firm.

Pentanes.—Normal deliveries reported. Price firm.

Propane.—Few offerings. Material scarce. Demand heavy. Price firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Mar. 7

Sellers of light petroleum fractions are taking a firm attitude and are holding their quotations. A good amount of business is being attracted. Interest and orders are especially good for propane and butane.

BUTANE.—Active demand, prices strong.

HEPTANE.—Routine buying, no change in price.

HEXANE.—Orders regular, market steady.

OCTANES.—Fair interest shown, quotations holding.

PENTANES.—Trade moderate, prices stable.

PROPANE.—Orders good. Market strong.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Tightness in the crude scale situation became more acute last week. Offerings were limited. Listed quotations became stronger, although no actual changes were announced. It was doubted that material could be bought at posted prices.

Petrolatums.—Market remained dull, with prices steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Weakness in the domestic market, noted for several weeks, resulted in general reductions last week. The technical material was reduced 1c. per gallon to 30c. to 37c. for 50-60 viscosity; 32c. to 39c. for 65-75, and 33c. to 40c. for 80-90. The U.S.P. material reductions ranged from 1c. to 4c. per gallon, and material was quoted at 39½c. to 46½c. for 95-105 viscosity; 45c. to 53c. for 125-135; 47c. to 55c. for 140-150; 50½c. to 58½c. for 175-185; 53½c. to 61½c. for 200-210; 60c. to 68c. for 320-330, and 61c. to 69c. for 335-345.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Mar. 7

Stronger wax markets have been contrasting with dull and routine conditions in petrolatums and white mineral oils. Buying of wax has been active, with crude prices stronger, while refined material has been fully firm. Inquiries for wax are more plentiful.

PARAFFINS.—Brisker interest, market firming.

PETROLATUMS.—Modest buying, no price change.

WHITE MINERAL OILS.—Fair orders, prices holding.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Association meetings:—

Nat. Pet. Ass'n, April 25-26, Cleveland.

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• DEPENDABLE
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Tulsa—Mar. 7

An overflow of the demand for paraffin witnessed in the Eastern market was found throughout the Midcontinent this week. However, no price changes developed.

PARAFFIN.—Larger volume. Quotations strengthening.

PETROLATUMS.—Fair demand. Prices unchanged.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline.—Prominent marketers advanced tankcar price in New Jersey 3/10c. per gallon to 6.8c.

Kerosene.—Tankcar price was lowered 3/10c. per gallon to range of 4.6c. to 4.9c. at New York harbor.

Lubricating Oils.—Pennsylvania grades were moving well. Cylinder oils were stronger but unchanged.

Crude Oil Price Changes

The Cosden Petroleum Company reduced prices 12c. per barrel in Yoakum, Gaines, Cochran and Hockley Counties, Tex., making a flat price of 70c. per barrel, which is 1c. per bbl. less than previously quoted in North Texas.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Mar. 7

Gasoline is stronger and orders are better. Kerosene has firmed and is getting more interest. Lubricating oils are firm to stronger.

GASOLINE.—Demand better, prices stiffening.

KEROSENE.—More interest, market firm.

LUBRICATING OILS.—Buying better, market stronger.

New Orleans—Mar. 7

Market and prices on gasoline and kerosene continued unchanged, with little activity noted.

GASOLINE. — Demand slow; price stable.

Kerosene.—Market normal; no price change.

Tulsa—Mar. 7

An increase in trading of gasoline and kerosene was seen in the Midcontinent, with a number of refineries hiking their quotations. However, this was not a general raise.

GASOLINE.—Consumption and orders increasing. Quotations strong.

KEROSENE.—Wider demand. Prices rising.

LUBRICANTS. — Industrial demand broadening. Quotations steady.

Lubricating Oil Truck Rate Reduction Suspended

OPD Washington Bureau March 3, 1941

Proposed schedules reducing motor-truck rates on lubricating oil from New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La., to Panama City, Fla., from 47 cents to 38 cents per 100 pounds have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Reductions were asked to meet water competition.

The commission has suspended schedules proposing to reduce railroad rates on gas oil and fuel oil from the Providence, R. I., district to destinations in Massachusetts and Connecticut in order to meet motor-truck competition.

Texas Oil Proration System to Be Improved

Austin, Tex., Mar. 3, 1941

The Texas Railroad Commission has announced intention to issue and order for a report on the status of each of the state's 96,000 oil wells in order to eliminate inclusion of "dead" wells when the prorating of fields for production purposes is made. Should it be found that many wells are in the "dead" class the production now allotted to such wells would be distributed among the productive wells, thus increasing the aggregate allowable of the latter.

Humble Oil to Seek Oil in Florida Swamp

Houston, March 3, 1941

Humble Oil & Refining Company, through its subsidiary, Peninsular Oil & Refining Company, Tampa, Fla., will launch a new oil exploration program in the Florida Everglades, it was announced today. The company has obtained option on approximately 1,000,000 acres of land in the Big Cypress Swamp. Sporadic and unsuccessful attempts to discover petroleum in the Everglades have been carried on for more than a decade.

Trade Briefs

Gasoline contract for 15,000,000 gallons will be closed for 1941 by the United Air Lines.

Oil Research program bill, calling for appropriation of $125,000, has been introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, plans erection of a plant for the manufacture of 100-octane "super aviation" gasoline for military use.

Shell Oil Company plans immediate construction of a plant at its Houston refinery for manufacture of butadiene basic ingredient of synthetic rubber.

John Beman has been named president of the Pennzoil Company of California, succeeding the late Norman Day.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, this city, has named P. L. Griffiths vice-president in charge of financial department.

N. J. Standard Oil Company has started suit against the Cities Service Company, in Federal court, Brooklyn, for $150,000 for alleged damages to its pipeline near Bayway, N. J.

O. H. Gundlach, of the Sinclair Refining Company, this city, has been named chairman of the waste-disposal committee of the American Petroleum Institute's division of marketing.

Tide Water Associated Oil Company and the Pacific Western Oil Corporation have entered into an agreement for the development and management of some of the latter companies' properties.

Insurance companies operating in this State would be authorized by the Coudert bill (S. 1011) to issue insurance against loss or damage to oil transported from underground to points above ground.

American Mineral Spirits Company, manufacturer and seller of petroleum solvents and technical naphthas, Chicago, recently added a line of "Amsco-Solv" aromatic solvents to its products.

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, stockholders at its annual meeting March 11 will be asked to approve amendments to the articles of incorporation to permit the issuance of 100,000 shares of $100 par Class A preferred stock.

Emory B. Bronte, district sales superintendent at San Francisco for the Tide Water Associated Oil Company, has joined the United States Navy as lieutenant commander and has been assigned to the priorities committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, Washington.

British-American Oil Company, Ltd., of Canada, will build a plant near Toronto for the refining of crude oil. The plant will have an estimated annual capacity of 10,000,000 gallons of lubricating oils, 20,000,000 barrels of gasoline and a large quantity of fuel oil.

Skelly Oil to Get Control Of Southwestern Sales Co.

Tulsa, Mar. 7, 1941

The Skelly Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Pacific Western Oil Corporation, has contracted to acquire from W. G. Skelly at a cost of $250,000 all of the capital stock of the Southwestern Sales Corporation, this city, and three promissory notes of that corporation in the principal amount of $120,423.

Paint Wholesalers Sales Climbed 20.8%

Sales of paint and varnish wholesalers amounted to $80,142,000 in 1939, which was an increase of 20.8 percent over the corresponding total of the previous census covering 1935, according to the Bureau of Census. There were 934 wholesale distributors in 1939 engaged primarily in the paint and varnish business. The 934 wholesalers provided employment for 464 active proprietors and firm members of unincorporated businesses and 6,011 persons on a salary or wage basis—a total personnel of 6,475. There were 364 sales branches owned by manufacturers of paints and varnishes and operated apart from plants primarily for the disposal of their products.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

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Pest Control

(Continued from February 17 issue)

Antiseptic Agents for Control of Bacteria, Fungi, and the Like

Acetonal
Acetonechloroform
Acriflavin hydrochloride
Alpha-alphabetabetatetramethylbutylguaiacol
Alpha-alphabetabetatetramethylbutylpyrogallol
Alpha-alphabetabetatetramethylbutylquinol
Alpha-alphabetabetatetramethylbutylresorcinol
Alsol
Aluminum acetate
Aluminum acetotartrate
Aluminum betanaphtholdisulphonate
Aluminum borotannotartrate
Aluminum chlorate
Aluminum chloride
Aluminum tannate
Amphotropin
2-N-Amyl-4-chlorophenol
Amylmetacresol, tertiary
Anisic acid
Antinosin
Arbutin
Argentochrome-tetramethylthionin
Argentol
Argonin
Argopex
Argyn
Argyrol
Arsenic trioxide
Aseptol
Azobenzenedisulphonic acid
Azobenzenedisulphonic acid azobetanaphthol
Azobetanaphthol
Barium fluoride
Barosmin
Benzocaine
Benzocaine benzoate
Benzoic acid
Benzoyl peroxide
Betanaphthol
Betanaphthyl benzoate
Betanaphthyl salicylate
5:5-Bis-dimethylamino-2:2'-dimethyloxacarbocyanin iodide
Bis-5-brom-2-hydroxyphenyl trisulphide
Bis-2-hydroxy-1-naphthyl disulphide
Bis-2-hydroxyphenyl disulphide
Bis-2-hydroxy-3:5:6-tribromophenyl sulphide
Bismuth albuminate
Bismuth benzoate
Bismuth camphenilanate
Bismuth deltatetrahydro-2:5-endomethylene-6-methylbenzoate
Bismuth dithiosalicylate
Bismuth isocamphenilanate
Bismuth nucleinate
Bismuth oxyiodide
Bismuth oxyquinolate
Bismuth permanganate
Bismuth phenolsulphonate
Bismuth phosphate
Bismuth subbenzoate
Bismuth subgallate
Bismuth subsalicylate
Bismuth sulphide
Bismuth sulphocyanide
Bismuth tribromophenate
Bismuth-tribromophenol
Bitumen, sulphonated
Boric acid
Borneol
Bornyl alcohol
Borocitric acid
Borophenylic acid
Borosalicylic acid
Borovertin
Bromoalphanaphthol
5-Brom-8-hydroxyquinolin
5-Brom-7-iodo-8-hydroxyquinolin
Bromosulphalein
Butylmetacresol, tertiary
Cade oil
Cadmium salicylate
Calcium borate
Calcium chlorate
Calcium hypochlorite
Calcium peroxide
Calcium phenate
Calomelol
Camphor, phenolated
Camphoric acid
Caprokol
Cargentos
Cedar oil
Chinosol
Chloramine
Chloretone
Chlorinated soda
Chlorobutanol
5 Chlor-7-brom-8-hydroxyquinolin
7 Chlor-2-hydroxy-4-methylquinolin
7 Chlor-2-hydroxy-4-methylquinolin methanesulphonate
5 Chlor-8-hydroxyquinolin
5 Chlor-8-hydroxyquinolin betadicyclohexylaminoether
5 Chlor-7-iodo-8-hydroxyquinolin
4 Chlor-orthoaminophenol
4-Chlorophenol betadicyclohexylaminoethylether
2-Chlorothymol betadiethylaminoethylether
Clove oil
Collargol
Collaurin
Copper ctirate
Copper oleate
Copper phenolsulphonate
Cresol
Cresylic acid
Cubeb oil
Cupric sulphate
Diacetoxymercuri-4-nitro-2-cresol
Diacetylamidoazotoluene
3:6-Diaminoacridinium monohydrogen-sulphate
Diamino-N-methylacridinium chloride
Diaphtherin
5:7-Dibrom-8-hydroxyquinolin
Dibromin
Dichloramine
Dichlorethylene
Di-iodoanilin
5:7-Di-iodo-8-hydroxyquinolin
Di-isobutyl cresoliodide
Disodium-2-hydroxymercurifluorescin
Disodiumphenoltetrabromphthalein sulphonate
Dowicides
Epicarin
Erigeron oil
Ethacaine
Ethyl phenylcarbamate
Ethylic aldehyde
Eucalpytol
Eucalyptus oil
Eugenol
Europhen
Ferropyrin
Flumerin
Formaldehyde
Formic acid
Formopyrin
Gallacetophenone
Gallanol
Gallic acid anilide
Gallobromol
Gentian violet
Glycerocarbolic acid
Glycocholic acid
Glycosol
Gonosan
Gryasanol
Guaiacol benzoate
Guaiacol carbonate
Guaiacol cinnamate
Guaiacol glycerylester
Guaiacolsolol
Guaiamar
Guaraquin
Helmitol
Hexalet
Hexamethylenetetramine
Hexamethylenetetramine camphorate
Hexamethylenetetramine triborate
Hexylresorcinol
Hydroquinone
Hydrogen chloride
Hydrogen iodide
Hydrogen peroxide
Ibit
Ibol
Ichthymall
Ichthynat
Ichthyol
Ichtoform
Inula
Iocamfen
Iodine
Iodine tribromide
Iodine trichloride
Iodoform
Iodol
Iopropane
Iothion
Iron salicylate

(To be continued)

Phenol Ethers

Catalysts for Phenol Ethers

Aluminum chloride
Bromine
Chlorine
Floridin
Fuller's earth
Hydrogen bromide
Hydrogen chloride
Hydrogen fluoride
Hydrogen iodide
Iodine
Iron chloride
Nitric acid
Oxalic acid
Paratoluenesulphonic acid
Phosphoric acid
Silicates
Sulphonic acid
Zinc chloride

Phenolphthalein

Impurities Found in Phenolphthalein

Phenol
Phthalic acid

Purification of Phenolphthalein

Recrystallization from absolute alcohol
Filtering solution through animal charcoal

Solvents for Phenolphthalein

Alcohol, ethyl
Alkalies, dilute
Butylamine, normal
Butylamine, dinormal
Ether
Diethylamine
Isopentylamine
Methylamine
Phenylmethylamine
Triethylamine
Tri-normal-butylamine

Fertilizer Materials

Pick-up in Fertilizer Business Reported in South and Midwest —Steamed Bone Meal Advanced at Chicago—Fewer Sulphate of Ammonia Sales for Export

Market activity in raw fertilizer materials made no gains in the Eastern sector last week, although improvements in business were reported in the Midwest and the lower South. The mixing season was a little late, especially in the South, but buying was satisfactory. One price revision during the period was a small advance in 3 and 50 percent steamed bone meal at Chicago. Cottonseed meal and hoofmeal were firmer but no changes were made. California fish meal was higher.

The movement of nitrate of soda was fair. Potash salts were moving in slow fashion and only in small lots. An improved buying interest in both materials is looked for in the Spring. The export call for sulphate of ammonia remained insistent, but fewer actual transactions were completed. Difficulty in obtaining export licenses was believed the principal factor in the drop in trade. Imports of ammonia sulphate into the United States during 1940 totaled 42,234 long tons, compared with 110,761 tons in 1939, and an average of 118,000 tons in the three previous years. Sustantially all of the 1940 imports originated in Canada.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Phosphate. — Offerings limited. Fair call. Price firm and unchanged.

Anhydrous Ammonia. — Shipments small. Price steady.

Cyanamid. — Offerings curtailed. Price unchanged.

Dried Blood.—Fair movement. Pick-up in inquiries reported. All prices firm and unchanged.

Fish Scrap.—Further small sales of North Carolina menhaden reported. No Chesapeake Bay scrap or Japanese sardine meal available. All prices firm and unchanged.

Nitrate of Soda.—Movement into consumption remained fair. Heavier shipments looked for in Spring. Price firm and unchanged.

Nitrogenous Material. — Routine movement. Prices firm.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Export call remained heavy but fewer actual transactions were completed. This was believed due to difficulty in obtaining licenses for export. Export price remained about $42 to $43 per ton. Plans to increase sulphate of ammonia production in Manchuria, with a view to increase shipments to Japan, apparently fell flat. During the first seven months of 1940, production totaled 16,000 tons, or approximately the same as that of the year before.

Tankage.—Interest in offerings was below expectations of producers but the market remained in a stable position. No prices were changed.

Potashes

The market for muriates and manure salts remained somewhat slow. Heavier buying for replacement of stocks is anticipated in the Spring. Cottonseed hull ash remained firm and unchanged, with demand normal.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—The 3 and 50 percent steamer bone meal was advanced $1 per ton to a range of $34 to $35, f.o.b. Chicago. Other grades were unchanged. Because packing houses in Uruguay have a considerable excess supply of bones due to loss of foreign markets, Moroccan phosphate rock is now being displaced by domestic bones in the manufacture of superphosphate in that country.

Phosphate Rock.—Movement only fair. Prices firm and unchanged.

Superphosphate.—The market remained a bit slack, with demand for small amounts only. No changes were made.

Price Changes

Advanced

Bone, dom., steamed meal, 3% and 50%, $1 per ton, f.o.b. Chi.
Fish, meal, Calif., 65% protein, $2 per ton, f.o.b. Monterey
67% protein, 50c. per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
68.0	68.0	68.0	67.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Mar. 7

The market for fertilizer materials is reported to be active. Cottonseed meal is reported firmer but unchanged at $25 to $25.50 per ton.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—55c. per unit, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$27 per ton, bulk, ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL—$25 to $25.50 per ton, Southeast.

TANKAGE.—Foreign, $2.75 and 10c., ports; $2.75 and 10c., Chicago.

BLOOD.—$2.75 per unit, Chicago; foreign, $2.55, ports.

BONE MEAL.—3 and 50, $35 per ton, Chicago.

Baltimore—Mar. 7

The market for crude fertilizer materials is lacking in any new development, with the general tone still somewhat quiet and with the quotations not changed.

FISH SCRAP.—Florida producers of menhaden scrap are asking $51 per ton, with menhaden meal held at $54 per ton, and with little buying at these prices.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—No buying spurt has so far manifested itself as to this material. Quotations continue unchanged, with the nominal figures still around $8 per ton for run-of-pile and $8.50 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened supplies.

TANKAGE.—A slightly easier tone is reported, with New York offers available at $2.35 and 10c. per unit-ton for feed material.

DRIED BLOOD.—Trading continues quiet, with last sales at $2.65 per unit-ton for domestic supplies. South American material is held at around $2.55 per unit-ton.

BONE.—The market has undergone no changes, with quotations on 3 and 50 ground steamed foreign stocks still around $33 per ton, c.i.f. The 1 and 60 feeding material is at $40 per ton, f.o.b. Chicago. South American raw supplies are being offered around $33 per ton, c.i.f., with trading light.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—A round lot intended for shipment abroad sold at $42.50 per ton. Purchases for domestic consumption range around $41 per ton, with sellers finding it not easy to get bids at better than $40 per ton. For the present the edge seems to have been taken off the market.

Chicago—Mar. 7

Buying of fertilizer materials has been more active, with the market inclined to firmness. Inquiry for organics has improved. Buyers, however, are inclined to shy away from anything resembling over-commitments. Blood is fairly active, tankage quiet.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.75 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, feeding, $2.75 and 10c.; liquid stick, $1.50 to $1.65; hoofmeal, $2.75 to $3.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $40; 3 and 50 percent, $34 to $35; 4½ and 50 percent, $32.50; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $34 to $35; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $30 to $35; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $32.50 to $35; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $35 to $37.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 60c. to 65c.

San Francisco, Mar. 7

Interest in the crude fertilizer materials market bogged down last week under the influence of torrential rainfall throughout the state. Shipping instructions for Spring application were also considerably slower than during the previous week. Most materials remained steady, however. Fish and animal products were none too plentiful. Quotations on fish meal again rose, suppliers finding it difficult to put out offerings.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Supplies of Canadian material recently on the market at $44 per ton, ex-ship, ports and $45, delivered inland points.

SUPERPHOSPHATE—Domestic, 80c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. San Francisco. Bags, 91c.

NITRATE OF SODA—Bags, $28.70 per ton, ex-vessel or warehouse. Bulk, $27.

FISH MEAL—Market advancing in the face of light supply. Spot, 67 percent protein meal, $59 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco, and 65 percent protein, $57, f.o.b. Monterey.

TANKAGE—Dry-rendered, ground, 50 percent, $40 per ton, f.o.b. cars; 55 percent, $41.25. Unground, dry-rendered, 67½c. to 70c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco.

BLOOD MEAL—$2.85 per unit, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.

BONE MEAL—From $29 to $35 per ton, delivered.

N.A. Potash Deliveries Reported for 1940

The American Potash Institute, Inc., announces that deliveries of agricultural potash by its member companies within the continental United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during the fourth quarter of the calendar year 1940 amounted to 124,494 tons of actual K_2O, equivalent to 214,949 tons of potash salts. Constituting this total were 190,642 tons of muriate, 8,297 tons of manure salts, and 16,010 tons of sulphate.

In addition, deliveries for chemical uses amounted to 16,106 tons of salts, equivalent to 9,986 tons of K_2O. These figures include salts of domestic origin only. Based on import records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, potash imports in the form of chloride and sulphate salts during the fourth quarter amounted to approximately 3,430 short tons K_2O.

For the calendar year 1940 deliveries of agricultural K_2O amounted to 344,908 tons, equivalent to 590,770 tons of potash salts, consisting of 535,648 tons muriate, 15,832 tons manure salts, and 39,290 tons sulphate. Regional distribution on a K_2O basis was as follows:—Northeastern and mid-Atlantic States, 72,157 tons; Southern States, Virginia included, 152,138 tons; mid-Western States, 66,012 tons; West Coast States, 6,894 tons; the remainder, 47,707 tons K_2O, was delivered to Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. In addition, deliveries for chemical uses amounted to 61,335 tons of salts, equivalent to 38,028 tons of K_2O. Imports of chloride and sulphate salts during the calendar year amounted to approximately 103,899 short tons of the K_2O.

Chilean Soda Nitrate Sales Totaled 1,984,833 Tons

World sales of Chilean nitrate of soda for the year ended June 30, 1940, amounted to 1,984,833 short tons, which is the largest figure in recent years, according to the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, this city. Shipments to United States territory, which is the largest single market, amounted to 720,709 tons after deducting transshipments to other countries. The bulk of all these shipments was for agricultural purposes.

Republic Chemical Corporation, this city, has increased its telephone facilities, the number now being Rector 2-9810.

Miss M. L. Boyd, broker in fish oils and other fertilizer materials, Baltimore, has moved her offices to the Baltimore Life Building, Charles and Saratoga streets.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: February

	P.C. of 1940.	Equivalent tons—February— 1941.	1940.	1939.	P.C. of 1940.	Equivalent tons—January-February— 1941.	1940.	1939.
Virginia	119	64,519	54,161	52,512	110	97,169	88,234	91,519
North Carolina	92	146,582	159,531	143,926	105	254,130	242,214	276,281
South Carolina	119	119,936	100,970	92,775	116	170,088	146,113	145,211
Georgia	95	124,820	130,780	96,454	107	160,992	159,267	182,723
Florida	147	69,294	47,155	52,649	123	150,386	122,331	122,957
Alabama	102	82,000	80,200	65,950	110	124,900	113,800	101,900
Mississippi	212	69,689	32,888	46,625	152	132,939	87,338	65,775
Tennessee	136	21,950	16,126	20,506	182	29,608	16,226	23,211
Arkansas	165	18,450	11,150	12,050	156	47,000	30,200	26,600
Louisiana	99	22,150	22,336	27,250	137	61,100	44,486	48,050
Texas	114	22,629	19,768	16,620	128	42,980	33,561	29,645
Oklahoma	268	3,186	1,191	1,679	199	5,686	2,853	3,929
Totals, South	113	765,196	676,256	628,996	118	1,285,840	1,096,645	1,067,801
Indiana	377	62,847	16,669	29,394	120	79,608	55,794	55,813
Illinois	76	3,225	4,263	5,916	78	4,145	5,343	7,194
Kentucky	130	19,313	14,875	16,099	147	25,491	17,325	19,425
Missouri	131	6,797	5,189	3,934	191	15,813	7,218	5,110
Kansas	175	877	500	523	291	4,217	1,450	706
Totals, Midwest	224	93,059	41,496	55,769	131	118,187	90,130	88,248
Grand totals	120	858,255	717,752	684,765	119	1,404,027	1,176,775	1,136,049

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Bids Wanted

Aluminum Pigment:—10,200 pounds of paste in cans; Navy Purchasing Office, 90 Church Street, New York; schedule 3771, opening March 11.

Aluminum Sulphate:—135,000 pounds; Contracting Officer, Quatermaster Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.; invitation 570-104, opening March 18.

Anhydrous Ammonia:—1,300 pounds; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.; invitation 570-104, opening March 18.

Asphaltum:—2,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 1844, opening March 17.

Baking Powder:—15,000 pounds for Sewall's Point; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 5669, opening March 18.

Calcium Chloride:—12,000 pounds; Superintendent, Army Transport Service, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn; invitation 626-98, opening March 18.

Calomel:—16,110 pounds, Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 1831, opening March 18.

Carbon, Activated:—5,000 pounds; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.; invitation 570-104, opening March 18.

Cleaning Compound:—3,000 pounds for dishwashing; Superintendent, Army Transport Service, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn; invitation 626-98, opening March 18.
8,040 pounds for dishwashing; Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va.; schedule 3275, opening March 10.

Chlorine:—9,000 pounds; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.; invitation 570-104, opening March 18.

Chlorosulphonic Acid-Sulphur Trioxide:—210,000 pounds; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal; invitation 967, opening March 10.

Enamel:—100 gallon; Commanding General, Quartermaster Depot, Twenty-first and Johnston streets, Philadelphia; procurement 669-536, opening March 28.

Fuel Oil:—350,000 gallons; Contracting Officer, Materiel Division, Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton; circular 1631, opening March 14.

Kerosene:—2,000 gallons; Superintendent, Army Transport Service, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, invitation 626-98, opening March 18.

Lead, Pig:—65,000 pounds; Commanding General, Rock Island, Ill.; circular 1226, opening March 11.

Lime, Quick:—50,000 pounds; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.; invitation 570-104, opening March 18.

Lubricating Grease:—1,080 pounds; Superintendent, Army Transport Service, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn; invitation 626-98, opening March 18.

Oxalic Acid:—3,000 pounds; Superintendent, Army Transport Service, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn; invitation 626-98, opening March 18.

Paint Brushes:—Supplies of; Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 5821, opening March 18.

Putty:—2,000 pounds; Commanding General, Quartermaster Depot, Twenty-first and Johnston streets, Philadelphia; procurement 669,536, opening March 28.

Phosphorus, Red:—710 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 1833, opening March 18.

Soap, Saltwater:—4,500 pounds; Superintendent, Army Transport Service, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn; invitation 626-98, opening March 18.

Soft:—2,000 pounds; Superintendent, Army Transport Service, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn; invitation 626-98, opening March 18.

Soda Ash:—6,000 pounds; Superintendent, Army Transport Service, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn; invitation 626-98, opening March 18.

Sal:—15,000 pounds; Superintendent, Army Transport Service, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn; invitation 626-98, opening March 18.

Varnish:—100 gallons; Commanding General, Quartermaster Depot, Twenty-first & Johnston streets, Philadelphia; procurement 669-536, opening March 28.
2,000 pounds; Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington; invitation BEP, 963, opening March 11.

Yellow Chrome:—1,000 pounds; Commanding General, Quartermaster Depot, Twenty-first & Johnston streets, Philadelphia; procurement 669-536, opening March 28.

Zinc Oxide:—700 pounds; Superintendent, Army Transport Service, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn; invitation 626-98, opening March 18.

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, has acquired the General Insulating & Manufacturing Company, Alexandria, Ind.

Continental Can Plans Stated Capital Reduction

Continental Can Company, this city, stockholders will be asked to vote March 25 approval of reduction of $20,000,000 in value of stated capital and addition of like amount to capital surplus in connection with retirement of preferred stock January 2, 1941. Premiums amounting to $2,002,500 on redemption of the preferred stock which was accomplished by private sale of $21,000,000 debentures, would be charged to earned surplus.

Manganese Ore Shipments Up

Shipments of manganese ore from domestic mines are estimated at 40,000 long tons in 1940, compared with 29,307 tons in 1939, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of ferruginous manganese ore from domestic mines are estimated at 306,000 long tons in 1940, compared with 239,544 tons in 1939. Shipments of manganiferous iron ore from domestic mines are estimated at 984,000 long tons in 1940, compared with 469,703 tons in 1939.

Shipping Information

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Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

AGAR AGAR—12 bls, H Baron & Co, Kobe

ALOE—45 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Curacao

LEAVES—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston

ANISE—50 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Kobe
84 bls, Hinton & Co, Kobe
100 bls, O Gerdan Co, Kobe
41 bls, Elbrook, Inc, Kobe

STAR—100 bgs, Trust Co of North America, Japan

ANNATTO SEED—275 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
100 bgs, E Long Chem Co, Kingston
200 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
200 bgs, Kingston
110 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
75 bgs, Polack Trading Co, Kingston
278 bgs, A Steengrafe, Kingston
200 bgs, Barclay Bank, Kingston

ANTIMONY ORE—340 bgs, Banco Minero Bolivia, Antofagasta
486 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Callao

SULPHIDE—235 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antofagasta

APRICOT KERNELS—140 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Tientsin

ASBESTOS—3,200 bgs, Asbestos Ltd, Lourenco, Marques
1,000 bgs, Asbestos Ltd, Lourenco, Marques

BARK—8 bgs, T Paccanius, La Guaira

BRISTLES—50 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Shanghai
26 cs, Arnhold & Co, Dairen
50 cs, F H Cone & Co, Kobe
50 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Dairen
52 cs, H E Botzow, Inc, Manchuria
26 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Manchuria
59 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Manchuria
26 cs, H E Botzow, Inc, Manchuria
26 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Manchuria
40 cs, H E Botzow, Inc, Manchuria
25 cs, N Wagman Co, Manchuria
7 cs, E Bogechs, Baghdad
10 cs, Baghdad
7 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Kobe
30 cs, Chestnut Cooper & Co, Kobe
32 cs, F H Cone & Co, Kobe
75 cs, F H Cone & Co, Kobe
125 cs, Universal Trading Corp, Kobe
8 cs, F H Cone & Co, Kobe

CACTUS—10 cs, Wm M Allison & Co, Kingston

CAMPHOR, REFINED—100 cs, Wilbur Ellis & Co, Kobe

CARDAMOM—22 cs, Joensaen Import Corp, Colombo

CAROB—300 bgs, S H Penick & Co, Lisbon

CASCARILLA BARK—28 bls, Nassau

CASSIA—88 bls, Catz American Co, Padang
111 bls, Catz American Co, Padang
300 bls, A G Dunn, Japan
100 bls, S L Jones & Co, Japan
750 bls, A G Dunn, Japan
300 bls, Mincing Trading Co, Japan
200 bgs, A Gerdan Co, Japan
400 bls, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Japan

ROLLS—200 bls, Archibald & Kendall, Japan

VERA—176 pkgs, Irving Trust Co, Padang
103 pkgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Padang

CASTOR BEANS—1,024 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
960 bgs, Struller & Wood, Gonaives
1,006 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Porto Prince

CHEMICALS—19 kegs, Rohner, Gehrig Co, Lisbon
1 cs, Bayer & Co, Curacao
1 cs, E R Squibb & Sons, Vera Cruz

CHILLIES—400 bgs, Africa

CINCHONA BARK—200 bgs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Batavia

CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, E S Klinko, Colombo
30 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Colombo
175 bls, E S Klinko, Colombo

COBALT BEARING RESIDUE—60 dms, African Metal Corp, Matadi

COCAIN—1 box, Merck & Co, Callao

COCOA BEANS—16,000 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Africa
4,000 bgs, Loeb Rhoades, Africa
4,439 bgs, Barclay Bank, Africa
13,759 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Africa
8,000 bgs, Rockwood & Co, Africa
8,000 bgs, Rockwood & Co, Africa
300 bgs, A A Lindo, Puerto Limon
4 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Puerto Limon
83 bgs, Cristobal
103 bgs, Cristobal
500 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Trinidad
250 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Trinidad
250 bgs, Guayaquil
250 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Guayaquil
250 bgs, Guayaquil
3,000 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Ilheus
15,000 bgs, National City Bank, Ilheus
4,000 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Ilheus
11,000 bgs, National City Bank, Ilheus
6,000 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Bahia
4,000 bgs, National City Bank, Bahia
10,000 bgs, National City Bank, Bahia
250 bgs, Wood & Selick, Guayaquil
1,000 bgs, La Guaira
235 bgs, Meyer & Co, La Guaira
1,200 bgs, Machado & Co, La Guaira
545 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, La Guaira
2,000 bgs, La Guaira
300 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Puerto Cabello
792 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Trujillo
2,176 bgs, Machado & Co, Trujillo
824 bgs, Machado & Co, Sanchez
208 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Sanchez
417 bgs, Machado & Co, Sanchez
250 bgs, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
220 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
280 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
37 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cristobal
356 bgs, Struller & Wood, Porto Prince
100 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Porto Prince
44 bgs, Struller & Wood, Porto Prince
250 bgs, Middleton & Co, Trinidad
1,000 bgs, Farr & Co, Trinidad

COCOA BEANS—250 bgs, Middleton & Co, Trinidad
500 bgs, Farr & Co, Trinidad
500 bgs, Campano
500 bgs, Antoni & Co, Campano
500 bgs, Banco de Venezuela, Campano
600 bgs, Campano
250 bgs, Antoni & Co, Campano
2,750 bgs, Campano
600 bgs, Machado & Co, Rio Caribe
600 bgs, Antoni & Co, Rio Caribe
500 bgs, Banco de Venezuela, Rio Caribe
2,000 bgs, Machado & Co, Rio Caribe
500 bgs, Rio Caribe
154 bgs, Struller & Wood, Jeremie
34 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Jeremie
142 bgs, Transmarine Mercantile Corp, Cape Haiti
1,000 bgs, Puerto Cabello
1,433 bgs, Puerto Cabello

COCOABUTTER—423 cs, Chase National Bank, Bahia

COCONUT, DESIC—1,500 pkgs, Wood & Selick, Manila
2,326 bgs, General Food Sales Corp, Manila
400 cs, P Levy, Manila
486 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manila
1,019 pkgs, Durkee Famous Food, Manila

COCONUTS—158 bgs, I L Toledano Corp, Cristobal
230 bgs, Universal Import & Export Co, Kingston

CONCENTRATES — 600 pcs, Lourenco Marques
1,175 pcs, Lourenco Marques

CONDURANGO BARK—75 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Payta

CORK—88 bgs, Mundet Cork Corp, Lisbon
11 bgs, American Carribbean Line, Lisbon
12 bgs, H E Botzow, Inc, Lisbon
10 bgs, Albert Robinson & Co, Lisbon
50 bgs, Cork Prod Co, Lisbon

BOARD—353 cs, Ontario Cork Co, Lisbon
200 cs, Ontario Cork Co, Lisbon

DISCS—70 bgs, United Fruit Co, Lisbon

COTTON LINTERS—944 bls, Williamson Prod Co, Santos
122 bls, Williamson Prod Co, Santos
31 bls, W R Grace & Co, Callao

MOTES—241 bls, New England Waste Co, Santos
152 bls, New England Waste Co, Santos
253 bls, New England Waste Co, Santos
118 bls, New England Waste Co, Santos

COTTONSEED MEAL—2,160 bgs, S Stern Stiner & Co, Guayaquil
1,568 bgs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson Co, Port Prince
1,568 bgs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson Co, Port Prince

CUBE PWD—2 dms, S Stern Stiner & Co, Callao

CREAM OF TARTAR—100 cs, Standard Brands, Valparaiso

CUBEBS—16 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Singapore

CUTTLEFISH BONES—300 cs, Pan American Trust Co, Lisbon

CYANIDE, PRECIP—29 cs, South American Development Co, Guayaquil

DERRIS ROOT—84 bls, Dodge & Olcott Co, Singapore
42 bls, G L F Holding Corp, Singapore
42 bls, Dodge & Olcott Co, Singapore

DIVI DIVI—1,540 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Curacao

DRUGS—18 bgs, Madras

DYES, ANILIN—100 dms, Wedemann & Godknecht, Lisbon
52 pkgs, Wedemann & Godknecht, Lisbon

EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—17 bls, W R Grace & Co, Arica

FILTER PAPER—8 cs, T B Tyson, Yokohama

FISH LIVERS, SOUNDS—50 bls, Fulton Freight & Forwarding Co, Maracaibo

FLAXSEED—1,016,000 kilos, 40,640 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Montevideo
151,781 kilos, 6,071 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Montevideo
1,016,000 kilos, 40,640 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Montevideo
5,000 tons, 200,000 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Montevideo
11,917 bgs, 26,217 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Montevideo
305 tons, 12,200 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Montevideo
4,064 tons, 162,560 bus, Buenos Aires
4,201 tons, 168,040 bus, Montevideo

GALANGAL ROOT—40 bgs, Trust Co of North America, Japan

GAMBIER, CUBE—350 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Singapore
210 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Singapore
140 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Singapore
425 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Belawan Deli

GINGER ROOT—50 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
114 bgs, Barclay Bank, Kingston
25 bgs, Durkee Famous Food, Kingston
50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston
150 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald, Kingston

GLYCIDOL—1 cs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao

GRAPHITE—1,900 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo

AMORPHOUS—2,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Husan

GREAVES—897 cakes, Buenos Aires
18 bgs, Buenos Aires

GUM, BENZOIN—30 cs, Brown Bros, Harrimann Co, Sibolga

CHICLE—1,251 bls, Mexican Exploitation Corp, Vera Cruz
1,387 bls, Mexican Exploitation Corp, Vera Cruz
672 bls, Chicle Development Co, Puerto Barrios

COPAL—70 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Singapore
35 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Singapore
181 bskts, Bank of Manhattan, Macassar
178 bskts, Manufacturers Trust Co, Macassar
182 bskts, Chase National Bank, Macassar
223 bskts, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tominbay

GUM COPAL—178 bskts, Chase National Bank, Tominbay
344 bskts, Chase National Bank, Tominbay
300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Matadi
2,500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Matadi
300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Matadi
1 bg, Banque Belge pour L'Etranger, Matadi
1,000 bgs P S Busscharet, Africa
240 bgs, Banque Belge pour L'Etranger, Africa
415 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Africa
300 S Winterbourne & Co, Africa
300 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Africa
42 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Manila
88 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Manila

DAMMAR—210 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Singapore
300 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Batavia
280 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Singapore
200 cs, H P Winter & Co, Singapore
210 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Singapore
100 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Singapore
210 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Singapore
210 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Singapore
210 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Singapore
35 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Singapore
210 bgs, E G Innes Corp, Singapore
210 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Singapore
100 cs, Padang
770 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Singapore
100 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Padang

NESPERO—72 bls, Chicle Development Co, Cristobal

TRAGACANTH—Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Burch
54 cs, D Abondi, Baghdad
86 cs, Nawi Noonoo & Co, Shahpur
97 cs, E Meer & Co, Shahpur
34 cs, Morad Animoff, Shahpur
17 cs, American Specialty Co, Shahpur
16 bgs, American Specialty Co, Shahpur
55 bgs, E Meer & Co, Shahpur
104 bgs, American Specialty Co, Shahpur
78 cs, S B Penick & Co, Shahpur
104 cs, M Mancatcherian, Shahpur
128 bgs, E Meer & Co, Shahpur
76 bgs, American Express Co, Shahpur

IPECAC ROOT—12 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cristobal
9 bgs, Murbas Trading Co, Pt Limon
6 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Pt Limon

JALAP ROOT—27 bgs, F W Pabst, Vera Cruz

KOLA NUTS—60 bgs, Brown Bros-Harrimann Co, Lagos
130 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Lagos

MACE—20 cs, National City Bank, Samarang
32 cs, Catz American Co, Padang
24 cs, A G Dunn, Padang

MEDICINAL PREPS—10 cs, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Vera Cruz
1 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Havana

MENTHOL — 30 cs, Consumers Import Co, Kobe
30 cs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, Kobe
25 cs, Mitsui & Co, Kobe
50 cs, Wilbur Ellis & Co, Kobe
20 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kobe

MICA—11 cs, H R Potter, Luanda

BLOCK—15 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta

CUTS—18 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Calcutta

DISCS—14 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta

FILM—8 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Calcutta

SPLITTINGS — 278 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta
23 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta
165 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta
100 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Calcutta

MINERALS—1 dm, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Valparaiso

CONCENTRATES—32 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Barranquilla

MOLASSES—170,837 gls, American Molasses Co, Havana

NUTGALLS—840 bgs, The Arles Co, Japan

NUTMEGS—200 bgs, New York Trust Co, Padang
60 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, Padang
100 bgs, New York Trust Co, Padang

OIL, ABIES—5 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Kobe

ANISE—5 pkgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Kobe
10 dms, Irving Trust Co, Kobe
20 dms, Elbrook, Inc, Kobe
10 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Kobe
10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kobe

CAJEPUT—6 dms, Sourabaya

CAMPHOR—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kobe
25 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Kobe
30 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
15 dms, Ungerer & Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Yokohama

CASHEW SHELL—1,200 dms, General Food Sales Corp, Manila

CASSIA—5 dms, Elbrook, Inc, Kobe
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Kobe
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Kobe

CHINAWOOD—100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Japan

CITRONELLA—20 dms, Ungerer & Co, Batavia
60 dms, Batavia
10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Batavia
32 cs, Batavia
624 cs, National City Bank, Batavia
60 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Batavia
30 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Batavia

CODLIVER—42 dms, Vitamerican Oil Corp, Yokohama
28 dms, Japan

ESSENTIAL—2 dms, Vera Cruz
12 bbls, H A Sothern, Puerto Barrios
15 bbls, H A Sothern, Puerto Barrios

FUEL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao

HO—5 dms, Lo Curton & Funk, Kobe
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Kobe

LEMONGRASS—3 dms, Bank of London South America, Cristobal

OIL, OLIVE—147 dms, Philadelphia Natl Bank, Burch
226 dms, Burch

ORANGE—2 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kingston
10 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Kingston
3 cs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston

PALM—522 tons, Belawan Deli
514 tons, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Belawan Deli
490 tons, Belawan Deli
514 tons, Belawan Deli
417 tons, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Belawan Deli
509 tons, Belawan Deli
510 tons, Belawan Deli
288 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Belawan Deli
217 tons, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Belawan Deli
861 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Africa
318 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Belawan Deli

PATCHOULI—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Batavia
1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Batavia
2 dms, General Drug Co, Batavia

PIMENTO LEAF—10 cs, Kingston
1 dm, Kingston

SANDALWOOD—17 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Madras

TEASEED—125 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Japan

VETIVER—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co, Batavia

ORANGE PEEL—10 bbls, J De Kuyper & Son, Curacao
16 bbls, W J Bader, Porto Prince
5 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Porto Prince
415 bgs, Transmarine Mercantile Corp, Cape Haiti

PALMKERNELS—3 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Manta

PAPAIN—11 cs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co, Japan

PAPRIKA—140 bgs, Albert N Cory, Inc, Lisbon
100 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, Lisbon
40 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co, Lisbon
125 bgs, J Raphael & Son, Lisbon
50 bgs, Albert N Cory, Inc Lisbon
100 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Lisbon
50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Lisbon
25 bgs, Lisbon
100 bgs, Coelho Bros, Lisbon
15 bgs, Lisbon

PEPPER, BLACK—225 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Batavia
450 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Oosthaven
225 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Oosthaven

GUINEA—600 bgs, Mercantile Importing Corp, Lisbon

WHITE—252 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Oosthaven
252 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Oosthaven
164 bgs, Batavia

PIMENTO—100 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, Kingston
340 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
259 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
13 bgs, Kingston
65 bgs, J A Manton, Kingston
175 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald, Kingston
350 bgs, Barclay Bank, Kingston
150 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald, Kingston
100 bgs, Barclay Bank, Kingston

BARK—25 bgs, Valparaiso

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,150 bgs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires

QUINCE SEED—56 bgs, Nawi, Noonoo & Co, Burch
76 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bandar Shahpur
51 bgs, Nawi, Noonoo & Co, Baghdad

RESIN—2 cs, S Stern, Stiner & Co, Callao

ROSIN—30 cs, Mecke & Co, Trujillo
30 cs, Curacao Trading Co, Trujillo

SABADILLA SEED—40 bgs, La Guaira

SAGO FLOUR—713 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
400 bgs, National Starch Prod Co, Singapore
360 bgs, Bingham & Co, Singapore
733 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
364 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore

SALT, FISHERY—340 bgs, Middleton & Co, Turks Island

SEED—8 cs, H Fyfe, Baghdad

SESAME SEED—56 bgs, Japan

SHELLAC—200 bgs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta
300 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Calcutta
500 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Calcutta
50 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta
25 cs, Mercantile Import & Export Co, Calcutta

BUTTON LAC—200 bgs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta

SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta

SOAP—9 cs, Karl Augsburger, Lisbon

BARK—372 bls, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso

SPONGES—18 bls, Havana
15 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Nassau

REFUSE—157 bls, A W Fenton & Co, Havana
42 bls, Johns Manville Co, Havana
61 bls, Johns Manville Co, Havana

SQUILLS—80 bgs, Madras

TALC—2,000 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Dairen
2,000 bgs, Dairen

TANKAGE—273 bgs, Allied Mills, Inc, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Buenos Aires

TANTALITE—32 dms, Philipp Bros, Matadi
31 dms, Philipp Bros, Matadi

TAPIOCA, FLAKE—667 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya

FLOUR—475 bgs, New York Trust Co, Cheribon
2 pkgs, Sino Java Hvg, Cheribon
500 bgs, Batavia
150 bgs, Cheribon
250 bgs, Cheribon
100 bgs, Batavia
500 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Cheribon

TAPIOCA FLOUR—267 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Batavia
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Batavia
1,000 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Tjilatjap
500 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Tjilatjap
250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Batavia
500 bgs, Rutger, Blaecker & Co, Cheribon
1,102 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cheribon
1,654 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Pascorcean
510 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Cheribon
255 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Batavia
500 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Cheribon
200 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Batavia
510 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Cheribon
155 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Batavia
97 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cheribon
1,260 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
500 bgs, Cheribon
550 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cheribon
1,000 bgs, Cheribon
2,176 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cheribon
910 bgs, Corn Product Refg Co, Puerto Plata
455 bgs, Corn Product Refg Co, Puerto Plata
400 bgs, Corn Product Refg Co, Puerto Plata
1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Batavia
1,500 bgs, Cheribon
1,250 bgs, Samarang
1,452 bgs, Sourabaya

TARA, POWD—212 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Salaverry

SHEATH—406 bgs, International Product Corp, Salaverry
128 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry

TIN AND WOLFRAM ORE—503 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mollendo

TOLU BALSAM—56 cs, I Weziani, Barranquilla

TONKA BEANS—195 cks, Macnado & Co, Curacao

TUNGSTEN ORE—136 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Callao
66 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Callao
90 bgs, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Africa

TURMERIC—251 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Jacmel

VANADIUM ORE—2,286 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao

VANILLA BEANS—38 cs, F Huber & Co, Vera Cruz
29 cs, J Manheimer, Inc, Vera Cruz
52 cs, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Vera Cruz
14 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Vera Cruz
8 cs, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Vera Cruz
24 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
10 cs, F Huber & Co, Vera Cruz
10 cs, W J Bush & Co, Vera Cruz
5 cs, Vera Cruz
22 cs, R F Downing & Co, Vera Cruz

WAX, BAYBERRY—25 bgs, D Steengrafe, Buenaventura

BEES—63 pkgs, R J Franco, Lobito
200 pkgs, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Lobito
160 blocks, Banco Burnay, Lobito
140 blocks, Banco Burnay, Lobito
71 bgs, Galban & Co, Callao
69 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Callao
12 bgs, Mecke & Co, Trujillo
24 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Trujillo
5 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Trujillo
25 seroons, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
4 seroons, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
20 bgs, United Fruit Co, Havana
10 pkgs, Gillespie & Co, Puerto Barrios
20 bgs, Van Oppen & Co, Havana
48 bgs, Havana
19 bgs, D Steengrafe, Havana
14 bgs, Port au Prince
78 pkgs, Smith-Weihman Co, Africa
7 bgs, Puerto Barrios
12 pkgs, J A Medina & Co, Puerto Barrios
18 bgs, D Steengrafe, Havana
80 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso

CANDELILLA — 26 bgs, Bata Shoe Co, Colombo

CARNAUBA — 84 bgs, Bank of London-South America, Bahia
72 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia
17 bgs, Bata Shoe Co, Colombo

WINE LEES—415 bgs, Lisbon
281 bgs, Lisbon
203 bgs, Lisbon
141 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antofagasta

WOLFRAM ORE—188 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Ltd, Singapore
1,011 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mollendo

YEAST — 1 pkg, Pan American Standard Brands, Barranquilla

ZINC ORE — 1,014,000 kilos, African Metal Corp, Lobito

New York Transit Imports

CASSIA, VERA—162 pkgs, First National Bank, Padang, St Louis

COCA LEAVES—106 bls, Maywood Chem Works, Salaverry, Maywood

PAPAIN—260 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo, Buffalo

TEAWASTE—2,000 bgs, Citro Chem Co, Calcutta, Maywood
997 bgs, Maywood Chem Works, Calcutta, Maywood

Baltimore Imports

ANTIMONY SULPHIDE ORE — 1,300 bgs, Callao

BLOOD, DRD—1,600 bgs, Buenos Aires

BONEMEAL—2,240 bgs, Kobe
2,240 bgs, Tsingtao

REPACKING
• Pharmaceuticals
• Industrials
To your specifications
•
MAXIM CHEMICAL CO.
INCORPORATED
15 Park Row, New York City

COCOA BEANS—550 bgs, Semarang

COTTONSEED MEAL — 4,469 bgs, Buenos Aires

IRON ORE—10,600 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cruz Grande

MANGANESE ORE—6,000 tons, Rio Janeiro
6,000 tons, Vizagapatam
3,000 tons, Rio Janeiro

OIL, FUEL—127,045 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba

PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 67,311 bbls, Las Piedras

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,596 bgs, Buenos Aires
5,820 bgs, Buenos Aires

TANKAGE—17,200 bgs, Buenos Aires

TUBA ROOT—15 bls, Belawan

VANADIUM ORE—26,419 bgs, Callao

ZINC CONC—5,571 tons, Callao

Boston Imports

CASEIN—417 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies, Buenos Aires

CHILLIES—12 bgs, Accra, Montreal

COCOA BEANS—6,400 bgs, Superintendence Co, Lagos
948 bgs, Gododets & Co, Lagos
4,800 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Lagos
8,000 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Accra
3,200 bgs, Barclay Bank, Accra
9,600 bgs, Superintendence Co, Lagos
652 bgs, Gododets & Co, Lagos
3,200 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Lagos
16,000 bgs, Takoradi
4,000 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Lagos
8,000 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Takoradi

FISH LIVERS — 105 tins, Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co, Yokohama
31 tins, Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co, Yokohama
105 tins, Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co, Yokohama

GAMBIER, BLOCK—164 cs, E E Androvette, Singapore

GUM, COPAL—58 baskets, Chase National Bank, Macassar

KOLA NUTS—32 bgs, Accra, Montreal

OIL, COCONUT—1,973 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Cebu

PEPPER, BLACK—225 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Oosthaven

SAGO FLOUR—717 bgs, Arnold Hoffman Co, Singapore

TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Arnold Hoffman Co, Cheribon
300 bgs, First National Bank, Batavia
2,675 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Pamanoekan
500 bgs, Batavia
485 bgs, Batavia
250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cheribon
500 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Cheribon
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cheribon
3,264 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cheribon
274 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
253 bgs, Arnold Hoffman Co, Cheribon
1,095 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
245 bgs, Arnold Hoffman Co, Batavia

Charleston Imports

TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Chase National Bank, Batavia
500 bgs, Batavia

Los Angeles Imports

BONE MEAL—500 bgs, 46,000 lbs, Tsingtao

CASTOR BEANS—120 bgs, 12,190 lbs, San Salvador

CELERY SEEDS—62 bgs, 8,320 lbs, Karachi

CHILLIES—53 bgs, 4,940 lbs, Kobe
330 pkgs, 11,110 lbs, Mexico
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Kobe
100 sx, 10,000 lbs, Kobe

COCONUT, DESIC—2,980 pkgs, 327,000 lbs, Manila
465 cs, 51,150 lbs, Zamboanga
692 pkgs, 65,120 lbs, Zamboanga

COCONUTS—100 pkgs, 14,060 lbs, Colon
50 bgs, 7,850 lbs, Kingston

COPRA—5,846,400 lbs, Manila
2,200,000 lbs, Manila
MEAL—23,900 bgs, 2,390,000 lbs, Cebu
17,000 bgs, 1,500,000 lbs, Manila
4,240 bgs, 424,000 lbs, Manila
2,500 bgs, 250,000 lbs, Cebu

COTTON LINTERS—511 bls, 102,200 lbs, Sao Paulo
100 bls, 51,390 lbs, Mexico
5 bls, 3,750 lbs, Mexico

COTTONSEED MEAL—5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Callao

DRUGS, CRUDE—4,780 lbs, Hongkong

FISH LIVERS—649 tins, 25,960 lbs, Yokohama
55 tins, 2,200 lbs, Kobe
218 tins, 8,720 lbs, Japan
300 tins, 12,160 lbs, Japan

GUM, DAMMAR—20 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Singapore

MARJORAM LEAVES—136 bls, 6,880 lbs, Santiago

MEDICINAL PREPS—1,140 lbs, Hongkong
50 lbs, Toronto

OIL, CHINAWOOD — 150 dms, 63,000 lbs, Hongkong
OITICICA—310 bls, Rio Janeiro
OLIVE—80 dms, 36,770 lbs, Spain
PALM—2,171,100 lbs, Medan
904,960 lbs, Dutch East Indies
2,222,960 lbs, Medan

PEPPERMINT—5 lbs, Hongkong

PALMKERNELS—2,607 bgs, 430,160 lbs, Br Malaya

PAPRIKA—25 bgs, 2,750 lbs, Alicante
53 bgs, 5,830 lbs, Valencia

PEACH KERNELS—60 lbs, Hongkong

PEPPER, BLACK — 225 pkgs, 34,200 lbs, Lampong

SESAME SEED—65 bgs, 10,050 lbs, Shanghai

SHELLAC—330 bgs, 54,120 lbs, Calcutta
300 bgs, 47,800 lbs, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Calcutta

SODA, NITRATE—51,043 bgs, 5,184,680 lbs, Tocopilla

TAPIOCA FLOUR—510 bgs, 92,690 lbs, Batavia

Norfolk Imports

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,050 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
1,065 bgs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
1,050 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
11,035 bgs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires
4,200 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
1,235 bgs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires
2,170 bgs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires
532 bgs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires

TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Samarang
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, Cheribon
499 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Batavia
245 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Batavia
2,176 bgs, Bank of New York, Cheribon

Philadelphia Imports

BERYLLIUM ORE—3,620 bgs, Buenos Aires

CANARY SEED—7,567 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,574 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Buenos Aires

CASEIN—340 bgs, Casein Co of America, Buenos Aires

CHROME ORE—1,500 tons, Beira

COCOA BEANS—9,600 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Accra
3,200 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Winnebah
23,373 bgs, Takoradi
1,045 bgs, Wessels-Kulenkampff Co, La Guaira
650 bgs, Daarnhower Co, Inc, La Guaira
500 bgs, Machado Co, La Guaira

CORK WASTE—5,936 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Seville
1,209 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Seville

WOOD — 733 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Seville
272 bls, Cork Import Co, Seville

MACE—85 cs, Macassar

MOLASSES — 1,210,282 gls, Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co, Matanzas
1,368,209 gls, Publicker Alcohol Corp, San Pedro de Macoris and La Romana

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,629 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerta la Cruz
88,230 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
25,268 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
70,000 bbls, Sun Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
75,000 bbls, The Texas Co, Curacao
79,701 bbls, Cities Service Trans Co, Curacao

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,229 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires

RAPESEED—2,626 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Buenos Aires

SHELLAC—100 bgs, Mercantile Import & Export Corp, Calcutta

TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Bank of New York, Batavia

San Francisco Imports

FISH LIVERS—63 tins, R J Roesling & Co, Tientsin
44 cs, R J Roesling & Co, Tientsin

MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, Bank of California Natl Assn, Tientsin

OIL, PEANUT—342 tins, Canada Packers, Shanghai, Toronto

POPPYSEED—9 pkgs, S Sakamaki Co, Keeling

Wilmington Imports

QUEBRACHO LOGS—1,679 pcs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determination by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug and cosmetic act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reason stated:—

New York

Week Ended March 5

Almonds, bitter, 158 bags; restricted use.
Cassia oil, 10 drums; not U.S.P.
Celery seed, 35 bags; water damaged.
Coriander seed, 246 bags; filthy.
Cumin seed, 88 bags; water damaged.
Dill seed, 2,350 bags; water damaged.
Ergot, 100 cases; not U.S.P.
Eucalyptus oil, Formosan, 15 drums; restricted use.
Liver extract, 1 parcel; not U.S.P.
Medicinal preparation, 1 parcel; false therapeutic claims; not properly labeled.
Nutmegs, 524 bags; restricted use.
Poppy seed, 136 bags; water damaged.
Sesame seed, 68 bags; filthy.

Baltimore

Week Ended March 5

Fertilizer mixture, 4,404 bags; restricted use.

Buffalo

Week Ended March 5

Medicinal preparation, 1 package; not properly labeled.

San Francisco

Week Ended February 27

Medicinal, 500 pieces; omission of mandatory labeling.

Seattle

Week Ended February 27

Cassia rolls, 34 bales; decomposed; moldy.
Medicinals, 4 pieces; false claims; active ingredients not declared; quantity of contents not declared; deceptive container.

Exports from U.S. Ports

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—120 bgs, 13,440 lbs, Sydney; 101 bgs, 11,310 lbs; 717 bgs, 91,500 lbs, Brisbane; 200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Capetown
CRESYLIC—673 dms, 296,120 lbs, Santiago

AMYL ACETATE—80 lbs, Manila

ARSENIC—2 dms, 440 lbs, Guayaquil

ASPHALT—62 dms, 32,310 lbs, Cristobal; 1 dm, 270 lbs, Manila
EMULSION—10 dms, 2,490 lbs, Valparaiso

BORATE—2,010 bgs, 346,830 lbs, Liverpool; 637 bgs, 103,290 lbs, Liverpool

BORAX—4,000 bgs, 448,000 lbs, Liverpool; 310 bgs, 13,440 lbs, Sydney; 185 bgs, 20,720 lbs, Melbourne; 260 bgs, 29,120 lbs, Brisbane; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Fremantle; 170 bgs, 19,040 lbs, Adelaide; 6,000 bgs, 672,000 lbs, Liverpool; 1,000 bgs, 110,250 lbs, Santos; 1,719 bgs, 285,530 lbs, Osaka; 25 kg, 2,760 lbs, Padang; 60 bgs, 6,720 lbs, Manzanillo; 500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Hongkong

CALCIMINE—10,000 lbs, Manila

CALCIUM CHLORIDE—15 dms, 9,930 lbs, Padang

CLAY—500 sx, 50,000 lbs, Palembang; 400 sx, 36,000 lbs, Balik Papan; 6,720 bgs, 336,000 lbs, Bombay
BLEACHING—100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Valparaiso
FILTER—4 sx, 200 lbs, Balboa; 3,570 sx, 162,000 lbs, Buenos Aires

CLEANER—700 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 2,720 lbs, Sao Paulo; 10 cs, 500 lbs, Iloilo

COBALT OXIDE—10 lbs, Guayaquil

COLORS—8,750 lbs, Singapore
CEMENT—380 lbs, Quito
DRY—2,250 lbs, Batavia

DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—9,735 bgs, 966,250 lbs, Liverpool; 3,776 bgs, 377,600 lbs, Glasgow; 250 sx, 33,600 lbs, Rosario; 80 bgs, 8,120 lbs, Melbourne; 224 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Sydney; 5,529 bgs, 564,480 lbs, Liverpool; 110 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Buenos Aires; 2,010 bgs, 201,020 lbs, Havana; 1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Havana; 20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Panama

DRUGS—610 lbs, Liverpool

GASOLINE—96,981 bbls, Tokuyama; 73,978 bbls, Philippines; 19,839 bbls, Alaska; 10,902 bbls, Kure

GREASE—23 cs, 980 lbs, Sourabaya; 18 cs, 570 lbs, Semarang; 10 lbs, Batavia; 10 cs, 410 lbs, Medan; 3 cs, 140 lbs, Batavia

LACQUER—3,560 lbs, Balboa; 4,560 lbs, Karachi; 13,170 lbs, Manila
THINNER—5,280 lbs, Balboa; 1,920 lbs, Karachi

LARD—500 bbls, 189,210 lbs, Yokohama
SUBSTITUTE—22,400 lbs, Panama City; 35 cs, 1,750 lbs, Manila

LEAD-TETRAETHYL COMP—10 dms, 9,250 lbs, Philippines

MEDICINAL PREPS—250 lbs, Manila

OIL, COTTONSEED, HYDROG—490 bgs, 78,400 lbs, Barranquilla
DIESEL — 38,262 bbls, Philippines; 11,307 bbls, Vancouver; 26,780 bbls, Alaska
FUEL—70,864 bbls, Vancouver; 18,982 bbls, Chanaral; 69,996 bbls, Tocopilla; 31,022 bbls, Alaska
FURNACE—19,020 bbls, Alaska
FUSEL—5 dms, 2,000 lbs, Osaka
LUBRICATING—50 dms, Sydney 56 cs, Sourabaya; 400 dms, Bombay; 19 cs, Semarang; 66 cs, Batavia; 15 cs, Medan; 290 dms, Bombay 68 cs, Batavia; 24 cs, Semarang
PALM, HYDROG—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Sourabaya; 62 bgs, 9,760 lbs, San Jose de Guatemala

SALAD—35 cs, 2,700 lbs, Manila

PAINT—4,280 lbs, Palembang; 2,700 lbs, Tandjong Oeban; 80 lbs, Quito; 120 lbs, Balboa; 900 lbs, Manila

PARIS GREEN—500 lbs, Batavia; 1,000 lbs, Medan; 100 lbs, Sourabaya; 500 lbs, Balik Papan

PECTIN, CITROUS—670 lbs, Tel Aviv

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—68,823 bbls, Kure
GAS, LIQ—59 tanks, 123,310 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 100 cyls, 6,500 lbs, Sydney

POLISH—40 lbs, Balboa

PUTTY—50 lbs, Balboa
GLAZING—1,970 lbs, Manila

SHELLAC—750 lbs, Quito

SODA ASH—60 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Guayaquil
CAUSTIC—5 cs, 260 lbs, Iloilo
SILICATE—25 dms, 18,750 lbs, Belize

STEARIN, COTTONSEED—2,240 lbs, Panama
PALM—160 lbs, Panama

TALC—240 bgs, 24,000 lbs, Caracas 500 sks, 50,000 lbs, Havana 45 bgs, 4,500 lbs, La Guaira

TOILET PREPS—10,000 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 780 lbs, Montevideo; 980 lbs, Havana; 1,230 lbs, Hongkong

WOOD FILLER—150 lbs, Balboa

ZINC OXIDE—22 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Guayaquil

New Orleans Exports

CALCIUM ARSENATE—17 tons, Cristobal

CLAY—43 tons, Cristobal
BLEACHING—33 tons, Cristobal

FIRECLAY — 23 tons, Havana; 16 tons, Puerto Barrios

GASOLINE—48 tons, Belize

KEROSENE—41 tons, Belize

LARD—104 tons, Havana; 18 tons, Cristobal

OIL, DIESEL—97 tons, Belize
GAS—39 tons, Belize
LUBRICATING—13 tons, Puerto Barrios

ROSIN—14 tons, Cristobal

SALT—23 tons, Havana; 23 tons, Belize

SHRIMP BRAN—19 tons, Balboa

STARCH, CORN—10 tons, Cristobal

TALLOW—28 tons, Havana

Philadelphia Exports

ALUMINA, SULPHATE—276 sks, Rio de Janeiro; 110 sks, Santos; 441 sks, Ceara

GASOLINE—200 cs, Rio de Janeiro

OIL, LUBRIC—1,320 cs, Santos; 1,893 dms, Yokohama; 486 dms, Osaka; 103 dms, Kobe; 553 dms, Kammon

PETROLATUM—531 dms, Yokohama

RESIN, SYNTH—10 bbls, Rio de Janeiro

Coastwise Shipments

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—52,145 bbls, Seattle; 37,553 bbls, Richmond; 15,503 bbls, Seattle; 17,088 bbls, Seattle; 7,833 bbls, San Diego; 8,929 bbls, Oleum; 8,113 bbls, San Diego; 37,401 bbls, Stockton; 65,883 bbls, Seattle

OIL, DIESEL—14,198 bbls, Seattle; 6,406 bbls, Seattle; 12,924 bbls, Seattle; 2,384 bbls, San Diego; 10,297 bbls, Oleum; 5,364 bbls, Oakland; 11,361 bbls, Seattle
FUEL—69,357 bbls, Seattle; 65,081 bbls, Portland; 32,135 bbls, Oleum; 73,075 bbls, Seattle; 62,695 bbls, Oakland; 75,200 bbls, El Segundo; 67,906 bbls, Portland; 2,426 bbls, Portland
FURNACE—5,103 bbls, Seattle; 4,700 bbls, Seattle; 1,793 bbls, Oakland

Paper Technical Materials And Processes Discussed

Summaries of discussions at the meeting, February 17 to 20, of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, appearing in the past two issues, are continued below.

Hydrogenated Rosin Sizes

"'Stabelite', Hydrogenized Resin for Sizing," was the subject of a paper prepared by A. C. Dreshfield and J. H. Long, both of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, in which it was brought out that the tendency in rosin and rosin size to oxidation is accompanied by discoloration and other undesirable tendencies. By a catalytic process carried out at high temperature and high pressure, a non-oxiding and nondiscoloring resin has been produced for sizing purposes, the authors reported.

The comparative merits of calcium, sodium, and mixed calcium and sodium-base sulphite acids have been investigated in the laboratory by M. O. Schur and R. E. Baker, of the Brown Company. The ratio of Ca/Na and the percentage combined SO_2 were varied, the report said. Two series of cooks were made:—one in which the cooking conditions were kept constant and one in which the cooking conditions were adjusted to bring about a given degree of delignification for each acid as measured by pulp bleach requirement. It was found that when the same cooking schedule was used the yield of bleached pulp and the pulp strength properties decreased and the bleach requirement increased as calcium-base acid was substituted for sodium-base acid. As the percentage combined SO_2 was increased from 1.00 to 1.40%, with other conditions constant, the yield of raw stock and the bleach requirement increased, yet the yield of bleached pulp and the strength properties remained practically constant, they said.

When the temperature schedule was varied to give approximately the same degree of cooking, as measured by bleachability, the pulp yield and beater value were the same whether the calcium, mixed, or sodium-base cooking acid was used. With an increase in the ratio of Ca/Na, the slowness and the bursting strength after 50 minutes beating were lower, but the tearing resistance was higher. An increase in the combined SO_2 from 1.00 to 1.20% caused about a 1% increase in yield of bleached pulp but only a slight increase in pulp strength properties. A further increase to 1.40% combined SO_2 showed no advantage, they found.

The authors concluded that the only apparent advantage to be expected from the substitution of sodium-base acid for a part or all of the calcium-base acid commonly used would be that somewhat milder cooking conditions could be used with a slight saving of steam or cooking time.

Use of Gypsum

"The Use of Gypsum in the Kraft Process" was the subject of a report by Otto Kress and Wm. H. Aiken, of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, in which it was found that gypsum can be reduced to calcium sulphide in the same temperature range that sodium sulphate is reduced to sodium sulphide. The rate of reduction of the sodium salt is faster than that of gypsum, but the time for maximum reduction is the same in both cases. Conversion of calcium sulphide to sodium sulphide can be accomplished by adding a sufficient quantity of sodium carbonate to the carbon-gypsum mixture before reduction, the report said.

Green liquor prepared from the reduction of gypsum with carbon in the presence of sufficient sodium carbonate to produce a liquor containing, after causticizing, two parts of caustic soda and one part of sodium sulphide can be readily causticized, and the rate of settling of the sludge is the same as for a liquor made under normal mill conditions, the authors contended.

It was concluded that gypsum should not be admixed with black liquor but should be introduced into the furnace in dry form. Through the use of gypsum, white liquors of higher sulphidity can be prepared than through the use of saltcake, and the sulphidity can be raised more rapidly if this is desirable.

Rosin Sizing

"Prosize and Certain Aspects of Rosin Sizing" was discussed by H. J. Hotz, T. T. Collins, jr., of the Central Paper Company, and H. L. Davis of John & Johnson. The authors developed that the regular distribution of precipitated size particles in the sheet produces more uniform and a higher degree sizing than large agglomerated, unevenly distributed masses. They contended that prosize gives a higher sizing efficiency than ordinary rosin size because of its stability against agglomeration and to the small precipitated particles. They found that in a new sizing formula, using alpha protein as a protective colloid for the size, 50 percent improvement was obtained with an increased cost of 13 percent.

Inks and Paper

George Cramer, of the Sinclair & Valentine Company discussed "Inks and Their Relation to Paper." He said that undoubtedly the papermaker is unaware of the factors that must be considered in the proper development of a specific ink for a specific stock. It has been the practice in the ink industry for many years to make a preliminary examination of every job being considered and practically making inks hand tailored to suit the job.

Minute examinations of all the types of paper surfaces now being printed reveal certain charasteristics which must be considered from all angles in order to produce an effect which amalgamates the ink and the paper in such a finish that the ultimate customer will be entirely satisfied with the results. An elaboration of the various ingredients used to accomplish certain results is made to show a mass of formulation differences which are necessary to produce good results in half tone and solid effects and on the various grades of paper as specified. In each case, particular stress is placed on the ultimate objective of the printer or the lithographer as well as the various types of machinery which he employs in order to get the results which he must obtain in order to satisfy the trade, Mr. Cramer said.

New Type Ink

"Hydry Printing Inks" was the title of a study by D. Robert Erickson and Fred D. Elliott, both of the Michigan Research Laboratories, in which they explained that prior to the development of Hydry there were four general types of printing inks: (1) news ink type (setting by penetration); (2) oxidizing and/or polymerizing type; (3) solvent type (heat drying, anilin, gravure); and (4) cold set type (drying by chilling of heated ink).

Hydry inks are based on an entirely new principle. They neither oxidize nor polymerize; they need no solvent to be driven off. Offset is prevented by exposing the freshly printed sheet to a moist atmosphere higher in relative humidity than could be obtained in the press room. This is most easily accomplished by inpinging steam on the freshly printed sheet. Because the inks will stand high pressroom humidities they stay open on the press and their working properties equal those of the conventional oil type inks. The moisturé of the steam reacts with the top layer of the varnish worming a thin, hard crust which completely overlays the printed film so that offset is eliminated on subsequent rolling or stacking. These inks give a cleanness and brilliance of color which are not duplicated with conventional oil inks and they give clean, sharp printing. The dried films are not soluble in water or in hot wax, they explained.

(To be continued)

National Carbide Company, a subsidiary of the Air Reduction Corporation, this city, plan construction of $1,000,000 plant in Louisville, Ky., for production of calcium carbide and acetylene.

Obituaries

John R. Anderson

John R. Anderson, in charge of the shellac department at New York for Ralli Brothers, a London house engaged in the export business from India, and a prominent figure in the shellac and varnish gum trades in this city for fifty-seven years, died March 6. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Mr. Anderson started his career with John R. Casey & Co., supplier of rosin and turpentine. In 1884 he became associated with Ralli Brothers, but left five years later to join Knud-

John R. Anderson

son, Patterson & Co., predecessor of Patterson, Bordman & Knapp, shellac and varnish gum supplier. He started his own business as a broker in 1892 and in 1902 formed a partnership under the firm name of Wilson & Anderson. This partnership lasted until 1912 when it was dissolved to become John R. Anderson & Co., with George Ashby as scientific associate.

John R. Anderson & Co. was the sole selling agent for shellac shipped by Ralli Brothers until 1931, when a change in the world setup of the latter firm established Argenti & Co. as representative in this country. The same year Mr. Anderson liquidated his company and joined Argenti as head of the shellac department. Later Ralli Brothers came back to New York and Mr. Anderson assumed the position he held at his death.

Mr. Anderson was one of the earliest members of the United States Shellac Association, founded in 1917. He was also a member of the American Society for Testing Materials.

He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

J. J. Greene

J. J. Greene, vice-president of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, this city, died of heart disease February 27, at Avon Park, Fla. He was sixty-two years of age. A native of England, Mr. Greene had been with Johns-Manville since 1906, when he started as a salesman in Albany. At the time of his death he handled for the company the accounts of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, this city; the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, and the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Frederick H. Palmer

Frederick H. Palmer, father of Fred H. Palmer, jr., of Palmer-Schuster Company, manufacturers representative for raw paint materials manufacturers, Cleveland, died March 1. He was seventy-four years of age. Until ill health forced his retirement two years ago, Mr. Palmer, sr., was for fifty years associated with his brothers, E. W. and W. K. Palmer, in the Cleveland Window Glass & Door Company, which was founded by their father. He was also active in paint circles and held various offices in the Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association when it still was known as the Cleveland Paint, Oil and Varnish Club.

Charles H. Schlacks

Charles H. Schlacks, former president of the Union Oil Company of Delaware, died of pneumonia March 3 at Pasadena, Calif. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Schlacks was in the railroad business until 1919, when the Union Oil Company was organized in Delaware by a group of financiers to acquire the Union Oil Company of California, the Columbia Oil Producing Company of California and similar properties. Mr. Schlacks was named president of the holding company, serving until 1922. Since then he has been a director of the Barber Asphalt Company.

Matthew VanSiclen

Matthew VanSiclen, former engineer in charge of mineral research for the United States Bureau of Mines, died March 3 at Tucson, Ariz. He was sixty years of age. Mr. VanSiclen graduated from the Columbia University School of Mines in 1905 and until 1913 was engineer and superintendent for a number of copper, lead, silver and gold mines in Mexico. He then operated lead and zinc mines in Missouri until the World War. Following war service, Mr. VanSiclen spent two years as examining engineer for the War Minerals Relief Commission, and then three years as assistant chief engineer for the Bureau of Mines. He was named chief engineer in 1925.

James D. McDonald

James D. McDonald, assistant to the president of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, died on March 6 in the Flushing, L. I. Hospital after an illness of many months. Mr. McDonald was a former president of the National Paint Salesmen's Association and of the New York Paint Salesmen's Club.

Allison V. Armour, noted specialist in plant research, who was instrumental in introducing many new plants to the United States, died March 6 in this city. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Charles N. Cole, former secretary-treasurer for the Consumers Fertilizer Company, Monmouth County, N. J., died March 2 at Freehold, N. J., after a year's illness. His age was fifty-one.

Mrs. Amy G. R. Gozzett, former vice-president of the American Apothecaries Company, Long Island City, died last week at Brooklyn. She was seventy-two years old.

Claude C. Heckley, for fifteen years associated with the Union Bag and Paper Company, this city, and with the Thilmany Pulp & Paper Company, Kaukauna, Wis., died March 4 at Portland, Ore. He was sixty-two years of age.

Frank Law, vice-president of Strathy Basin Mines, Ltd., Toronto, and former president of the Palladim Rubber Company, Baltimore, died March 2 in Toronto. He was sixty-nine years old.

George I. Petree, advertising director for McDougal, Butler Company, paint manufacturer, Buffalo, died March 5. He was forty-three years of age. He was a former secretary of the Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and served on the paint styling committee of the national association.

A. D. Sheppard, pharmaceutical chemist connected with the Baltimore branch of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, died March 27 in Baltimore. He was sixty-one years of age.

William A. Staving, manager of the statistical division of the explosives department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died March 5 at that city. He was fifty years old.

Kokichi Suzuki, of the New York office of Mitsui & Co., was injured fatally March 5 in a fall from his sixth floor hotel room in Mexico City.

Clarence C. Tappen, counsel for the Tin Processing Corporation and the American Oil Company, both this city, died March 4 at Atlanta, the eighth victim of a plane crash that also took the life of B. C. M. Van der Hoop, vice-president of the tin company. Mr. Tappen was forty-six years of age.

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Minimum rate (up to 36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words
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JAR MILLS one and four gallons; pebble mills, 25 and 50 gallons; Proctor 2 truck dryer, 50 gal. dough mixer; 18 inch mushroom mill; 18 inch Sperry C. I. filter press. Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J.

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED:—Standard laboratory equipment, immediate delivery, guaranteed, available, centrifuges, balances, hydraulic presses, colloid mills, DeLaval clarifiers, Sharpless centrifuge, drying ovens, incubators, spectrophotometers, microscopes, colorimeters, testing machines, etc., bulletins. The Laboratory Exchange, 24 East 21st street, New York City.

PRACTICALLY NEW water jacketed vertical steel mixer equipped with gears and pulley, capacity 3,000 pounds. Price, $250.00 Cost $900.00. BOX 407, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR IMMEDIATE delivery:—Sperry cast iron filter presses, 12 in. and 18 in. closed delivery; Abbe jar mills, motor driven; 125 gal. aluminum and 300 gal. copper jacketed kettles; powder mixers, 75 to 400 lbs.; W. & P. 9 gal. mixer, bronze lined, bronze blades; pony mixers. Send us your list of surplus. Machinery & Equipment Corp., 59 East 4th street, New York City.

FIND what you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Company, 123 Bleecker street, SPring 7-8955.

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WANTED—For chemical plant, filter press, jacketed kettle, vacuum dryer, powder mixers, pulverizer. No dealers. BOX 401, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued lots of chemicals, oils, waxes, dyes, intermediates, dry colors, greases, metals and other raw materials and by-products. Also entire plants. Consult inventory and plant superintendent. Barclay Chemical Co., Inc., 75 Varick street, New York. Telephone WAlker 5-4250.

Materials Wanted

HIGHER MARKETS—Sell now. Wanted—Surplus or off-grade waxes, chemicals, greases, oils, botanicals, solvents, aromatics, gums, metals. Also wastes, by-products, residues. Single lots. Entire plants. Chemical Service Corp., 237 Fourth avenue, New York. STuyvesant 9-0133.

Positions Vacant

WANTED—Three salesmen to sell grinding goods, varnishes, and driers. Must be acquainted in Chicago territory. Give full details on age, experience and salary in first letter. BOX 408, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG man wanted. Knowledge Spanish for export department of chemicals. State qualifications. BOX 409, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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CHEMIST WANTED for development work on pigments. Experience in this line desirable but not essential. BOX 411, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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CHEMIST WANTED with experience in paint and lacquer formulations. Give full information regarding education, experience and salary requirements. BOX 410, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

EXPERT SHADER—Practical paint man, able take charge of factory production; expert shader in all kinds of paints, including industrial finishes. Would like to hear from reliable firm who could use a man of my ability. BOX 380, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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Duplex Tubing Data Issued

Duplex tubing, having an inner tube of one metal or alloy and an outer layer of a different metal, is discussed in a technical bulletin issued by the Bridgeport Brass Company. The material is said to have been found especially effective in such industrial equipment as heat exchangers where tubing is subjected to two different types of corrosive attack. A copy of the bulletin may be secured by addressing the company, in Bridgeport, Conn., mentioning the REPORTER.

Chemists Use Interesting Variety of Tools

From the alembic of his ancient prototype to the high-pressure, high-hat catalytic "still" of today, the tools of the chemist in his scientific searchings and his productive achievements have been and are a most interesting lot of devices. Although utilitarianly purposed and in large part practicably useful, these tools have had an attraction of beauty, as well as the lure of the mysterious. They all will stop the passing observer and hold him gazing—especially when they are bubbling, or buzzing, or stamping, or shaping.

A modern chemical laboratory is a veritable museum of useful acts. A modern chemical plant has more gadgets than a machine shop and it is as impressive in the size and power-appearance of its equipment as is a battleship.

So, there need be no if's or should's about the interest which lies for all manners of readers in the little book—The Tools of the Chemist: Their Ancestry and American Evolution—which Ernest Childs has written. Mr. Childs got his manual acquaintance with chemical apparatus in the employ of Eimer & Amend. He drew upon a wealth of interesting literature for his stories and pictures of how these tools originated and how they grew.

The book, a volume of 220 pages, beautifully made and illuminatively illustrated is published by the Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 330 West Forty-second street, this city. It is priced at $3.50.

Corporation Earnings Recently Reported

Company	Period.	1940 Net income.	1940 Per share.	1939 Net income.	1939 Per share.
Abbott Laboratories	12 Mos.	$2,239,408	$2.89	$2,048,094	$2.61
American Colortype	12 Mos.	336,732	1.91	305,315	1.71
American Metal Co., Ltd.	12 Mos.	3,689,957	2.69	2,904,740	2.12
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	9 Mos.	5,657,933	1.62	5,797,632	1.69
Dewey & Almy Chemical	12 Mos.	962,751	1.85	624,539	2.66
Diamond Match Co.	12 Mos.	1,962,894	1.51	2,136,750	1.64
Dominion Tar & Chemical	12 Mos.	587,240	.79	629,594	.90
Haloid Co.	12 Mos.	245,246	1.73	286,001	2.03
Hazel-Atlas Glass	12 Mos.	2,597,814	5.98	2,884,150	6.64
Homestake Mining	12 Mos.	6,091,137	3.03	7,103,698	3.54
McKeesport Tin Plate Corp.	12 Mos.	465,591	.64	178,487	.25
Monsanto Chemical	12 Mos.	5,738,149	4.26	5,428,914	4.01
National Gypsum Co.	12 Mos.	1,565,196	1.03	1,455,237	.94
National Lead Co.	12 Mos.	6,102,702	1.34	5,780,500	1.23
Parke Davis & Co.	12 Mos.	8,187,712	1.67	9,254,202	1.89
Penick & Ford	12 Mos.	1,075,930	2.91	1,456,456	3.95
Pressed Metals of Amer.	12 Mos.	392,212	1.46	331,166	1.23
Pure Oil Co.	12 Mos.	8,718,057	1.21	8,290,418	1.11
United Drug	12 Mos.	1,108,945	.82	1,063,240	.79
Vick Chemical	6 Mos.	1,951,882	2.85	1,951,030	2.80
Victor Chemical Works	12 Mos.	1,007,504	1.45	1,104,404	1.59
W. V. Pulp & Paper Co.	3 Mos.	957,301	.80	754,588	.58
Zonite Products Corp.	12 Mos.	114,606	.14	26,904	.03

* Deficit.

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